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PROCEEDINGS

of the

TENTH CONVENTION

of the

**National
Association of the Deaf**

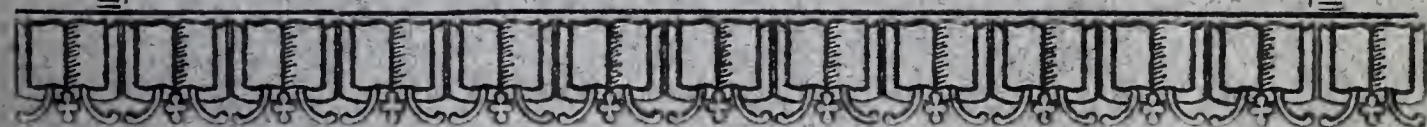
ORGANIZED AUGUST 25, 1880

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 23, 1900

CLEVELAND, OHIO

August 20 to 27, 1913

PRESS OF
THE INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING COMPANY
OLATHE, KANSAS





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MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER AND HIS GUESTS
The Members of the National Association of the Deaf at his Forest Hill Estate,
Cleveland, Ohio, Monday, Aug. 25, 1913

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Foreword

THE COMMITTEE on Printing has carefully prepared the following report of the Tenth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf.

The former secretary, Mr. O. H. Regensburg, was permitted by the convention to employ Mr. J. S. Long to make the stenographic report of the proceedings. This Mr. Long did with painstaking faithfulness, and the result is a complete verbatim report of the work accomplished by the convention.

Owing to the delay in forwarding to the present secretary several reports of committees that had to be included, the printing of the proceedings was held back, otherwise the completed report would have been issued before the close of last year.

The committee trusts that the following pages will prove of value to the deaf and to those interested in the progress of the deaf.

A. L. ROBERTS, Chairman,

J. S. LONG,

JAY COOKE HOWARD,

Committee on Printing.

February 16, 1914.

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PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday Morning Session

Assembly Hall of the Hollenden Hotel Cleveland, Ohio

AUGUST 20, 1913; 10:40 O'CLOCK

The Tenth Triennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf was called to order in the Assembly Hall of the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, at 10:40 a. m., August 20th, 1913, with President Hanson in the chair; Mrs. Elmer Bates and Miss Greener, interpreting.

The invocation was given by Rev. B. R. Allabough of Cleveland. Secretary Regensburg then read the Official Call.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR THE TENTH CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

In conformity with the Constitution, and in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee, the Tenth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf is hereby called to meet in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, from August 20th to 27th, 1913, Wednesday to Wednesday, inclusive.

OSCAR H. REGENSBURG,
Secretary.

OLOF HANSON,
President.

Seattle, Washington, March 18th, 1913.

President Hanson then introduced Mayor N. D. Baker, who gave the address of welcome.

MAYOR BAKER'S ADDRESS.

* * * * * I have no doubt it is a part of the wise, generous plan of providence that rules this world that when any of us are deprived of the ready use of one of the common faculties, there is a corresponding compensating increase in the usefulness and fluency of the faculties that are permitted to remain. As a matter of fact, there are a great many unexpected disabilities in this world.

You men and women who, by whatever chance it may be, do not speak and do not hear, are by no means the only people in the world who are deprived of a particular faculty and we are coming to realize in this life of ours that one of the great problems before us

is to discover some of the more obscure and less obvious mental and physical disabilities. For instance, the whole plan of vocational guidance that is now coming to be talked about in every city, has for its purpose the taking of children and finding out about them, their particular adaptability, to prevent a child who has not deftness from getting into an occupation in which the deftness of fingers is the principal asset, or in preventing children who are color blind from selecting and experimenting with occupations in which color discrimination is the important thing. I venture to say there is an enormous waste in our human life due to the fact that people get into occupations requiring special mental equipment, special physical equipment, without having discovered until too late the fact that that particular talent, that particular facility is denied to them.

Now, you are very fortunate in this, that instead of having a difficulty which even you yourself might not discover and therefore waste an enormous amount of effort in struggling with some business or profession for which you are not adapted, you are able from the outset to discover at least one limitation from the form of activity in which you ought not to engage and with the tightening of the other faculties which come from non-speaking and non-hearing, you are able to devise an opportunity of usefulness, a place in which you can contribute to the civilization in which you live with a greater gratification even than those who are able to both speak and hear.

I take a great amount of pleasure from the fact that this great National Association has been able to make your people feel and make us feel that you are really bearing your share in life's struggle and making your contribution to the civilization in which we live. This City, this State and this Nation needs every one of us. We have different talents. Your contribution and mine must in the nature of things be different, but not necessarily greater or less.

The City of Cleveland has many conventions that come to see us; I have therefore many opportunities to welcome visiting delegates. I do not recall that I have ever enjoyed an experience more than this. We have a beautiful city, not merely in its physical aspect, although it is beautiful physically, but we have a beautiful city spiritually and by that I mean that we in Cleveland are coming to learn and believe this truth, that everybody in Cleveland is interested in each person in Cleveland; that there is a community of interest which makes the weakest and the most unfortunate person in our city a ward of the entire city itself. And so our people have come to love their city and to love one another; the spirit that is growing up here I think promises the development of a new civic spirit. For many years we had to be ashamed of city civilization; that time has passed and instead of being a blight our modern cities, I think, in the new spirit and new attitude, are coming to be the bright and shining product of a new civilization and a new religious attitude towards human life.

It gives me, therefore, very great pleasure to welcome you to Cleveland. I trust that your visit here will be so happy that every time you try to decide where to have the next convention there will be a strong element in favor of coming to Cleveland again. (Applause.) And when you have left here and gone to your homes I trust that you will be able to give as flattering an account of this city as Cleveland will entertain a kindly recollection of you.

Mr. David Friedman, president of the Cleveland Association of the Deaf, spoke.

MR. FRIEDMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: As president of the Cleveland Association of the Deaf, it affords me the greatest pleasure to briefly welcome your gathering in its name. It has been the ambition of the Association to gain credit to the State and therefore an invitation was extended the N. A. D. to Cleveland in 1913. It donated over a hundred dollars to this good cause, and takes great pride in fulfilling its promise that the arrangements for the convention shall be a great success.

Let me give you a brief history of the Cleveland Association of the Deaf and its name. A fatal accident happened to the aged wife of a disabled deaf man in 1909, which resulted in the organization of this association by Mrs. Elmer E. Bates for the protection and welfare of the Cleveland deaf. The Association for years proved a great factor in doing good. It has raised the banner of the deaf aloft so that the people may look up to it and understand them better. The most needy were given financial and legal aid, those in want of employment assisted, and impostors given an unwelcome reception. There is more than I am able to tell you; however, in my opinion there is one thing that would not be out of place to mention. One of the leading members of the Association is responsible for the statement that socially the organization has made bachelors and spinsters fewer. I think we must have done far better than the proposed Bachelor Tax in the legislature.

Ladies and gentlemen, you are here for a grand purpose, to advance the interests of the deaf of the United States; and the Cleveland Association extends you a hearty welcome. Make yourselves at home and enjoy yourselves to your hearts content. When the convention is over, we hope that many pleasant memories of the gathering will be cherished in your homes.

Mr. Kreigh B. Ayers, chairman of the Local Committee, welcomed the convention on behalf of the Committee, as follows:

The Local Committee bids you a hearty welcome. We have been doing our best in preparing to make your visit a pleasant one. Have a good time; make yourselves at home; members of the committee are at your service and we hope you will be satisfied with our arrangements. We hope you will overlook our shortcomings and be charitable toward our faults.

Dr. Patterson who was down on the program to speak on behalf of the State of Ohio, was not present and Mr. Greener of Columbus spoke in his place.

MR. GREENER'S ADDRESS.

I fear the wrong person has been selected to speak for the Ohio deaf. Dr. Patterson, who is down on the program for this pleasing task, fully expected to be present but at the last moment was detained by pressing work.

To the deaf from the East and the West, from the North and

the South, on behalf of the deaf of Ohio, I take great pleasure in welcoming you to this great State and within its metropolis. You will indeed find this a beautiful city and I trust during your leisure you will visit some of its many beautiful parks and attractions scattered thruout its confines.

I know that the deaf of the State are glad that you are here for they have been talking of your coming for the past three years. Some of them are here and waiting to extend to you a genuine "Buckeye shake," and make your sojourn among them of memory sweet.

I know Mr. Baker, the Mayor of Cleveland, for his fame has extended beyond the city and state. Under his administration the city has progressed, for he is a progressive man as his speech to us a few minutes ago indicated. Moreover he has always shown a friendly interest in the deaf, for under him a number are employed in the city departments, and not only in those of the city of Cleveland but in all deaf people of Ohio.

You have listened to his words of welcome to the city of Cleveland on behalf of its citizens, and again on behalf of the deaf of the state I welcome you to Ohio and trust that when you go home you will carry with you feelings of satisfaction and pleasant recollections of the Tenth Convention.

Mr. Pach of New York responded to the Mayor's address.

MR. PACH'S ADDRESS.

We have just heard some very pleasant words from the Mayor of Cleveland and from others extending us a cordial welcome. I know that I express the sentiment of the whole body when I say that the sense of gratitude for this hospitable reception is great.

Possibly the mayor will be interested in knowing why we are here and I will try in a few words to tell not only him, but the people of Cleveland and of Ohio and every one the great purpose of this meeting.

(Turning to the Mayor and speaking orally, Mr. Pach continued.)

Why are we here, Mr. Mayor? Why are so many of us who are deaf gathered here in convention in your city? I want to tell you. One of the most important reasons why we are here is to spread information concerning the deaf and to correct many errors that have found circulation among the public.

A great many people who hear some deaf person speak and see him read the lips get the idea that all the deaf can be taught to do so. We know that when a child learns to spell "c-a-t" and to write it, the child understands what he is taught. But you may sit before the child all day and say "cat" and yet he may not understand what you are saying to him. We believe in the system that makes the child absolutely sure that "c-a-t" spells "cat" and that system is the combined system which is everything that the so-called oral method is not.

We are here, Mr. Mayor, to fight this great American fraud in the education of the deaf—the mistaken theory that all deaf persons can be taught to speak and read the lips. The ladies and gentlemen you see before you are a body of deaf men and women doing o work in the world. We are not here seeking things for ourselves, but, Mr. Mayor, we ask a great deal for the children who are no

in school and who will soon come after us fighting their way in the industrial world. We know the road they must travel and we would concern ourselves in the method of their preparation. This is one of the reasons why we are here.

In this assemblage of several hundred deaf persons there may be half a dozen expert lip-readers. A great many can speak but not all can do so. The ones who can successfully do both are very rare in deed. Among actresses there is but one Bernhardt, among singers but one Patti, etc. There is but one Edison, one Bell, one Marconi and but one Helen Keller.

On taking leave, Mr. Baker asked for the privilege of another word and said:

I ought to have mentioned the fact when I was talking before that the City of Cleveland has several of this Association working in a most honored and useful capacity and I see they are present here today; they are the standing testimony of the thing I was trying to impress, how possible it is for you to carry the full measure of a man's or woman's load under these conditions.

President Hanson called for Mr. Ritter of Virginia but he was not present.

Dr. Currier, of the New York school, was called to speak on behalf of the visitors and responded:

DR. CURRIER'S ADDRESS.

(Dr. Currier spoke and signed at the same time.)

I desire to express my appreciation of the invitation to address the convention. I am very happy to be here and join with you in the illustration presented by the successes attained by the deaf in their life work. It is a most satisfactory proof of the value of the work done in the various schools for the deaf in this country and therefore, although attended with some personal discomforts, I do not regret that I have taken the time to travel to Cleveland.

It is especially pleasing to see so large a gathering. This indicates your fine spirit for extending help to each other and to prove to the world at large that the deaf, as a class, have profited by their schooling.

The Mayor, in his words of greeting, alluded to the good work the deaf are doing and his statement that the broad method of instruction was psychologically correct, should lead the deaf of Cleveland and of the State of Ohio to be proud that such a man should have been elected to the Mayoralty and have the support of the commercial men that represent the City of Cleveland.

You will, I am sure, pardon me if in speaking to you a few words of friendly counsel I should appear to be too insistent, but I am sincere in my expressions. You have a great responsibility. It is to you that all intelligent people will look for help to decide how and what to teach deaf children, because you yourselves know so well what are their needs. Theories are not always borne out in practice. It is the facts, the truth of the limitations imposed by deafness that you must set forth and show.

Before many of you were born, I was teaching the deaf. I was

an oralist. I knew no signs, not even the letters of the manual alphabet. I was told and advised by theorists that speech was the only method for the deaf. After a while I met and associated with the adult deaf, the men and women who were making their mark in the world and then I began to see the real necessities of the case. I modified my views. I began to see what the deaf really needed to successfully contend with the obstacles before them. If they could speak clearly and intelligently it was a good thing and I taught speech to all that I could, but I saw there were deaf pupils who needed something more, who could not be brought to the highest degree of usefulness by and through speech and then I was led to the use of such methods as were indicated to me by the individual; not all are alike; not all are affected by the same means, and therefore, I urge upon all of you, every day to educate the public. Tell them the truth that some can speak and that some cannot; say it and fight hard for the cause of the broader system, that which adjusts itself to the needs of the individual and regards him as more important than any system. So many people are led to believe that speech can be given to every deaf child. They meet the prodigy and they regard him as the unit of measurement. This is unfair to the deaf as a class. It is your duty to educate the public, set them right and then there can be no doubt that reason and intelligence will make possible the continuance of the broad system of instruction for the deaf.

In reply to an inquiry if other visitors cared to say anything, Mr. Bristol of Michigan rose and said:

I have a message from Dr. Clarke. I met the Doctor a few days ago. He told me to give you a message. He sent his love and expressed the hope that you would have a pleasant and successful meeting, that would be helpful in every way to the deaf of the country.

Miss Greener took the platform as interpreter.

President Hanson: If there are no other messages we will proceed with the reading of communications.

The secretary then read letters from Miss Helen Keller, Miss Caroline A. Yale, principal of the Clarke school, Northampton, Mass., and Supt. F. W. Booth, of the Nebraska school, expressing regret that they could not accept invitations to be present. A telegram conveying the greetings and best wishes of the Pas-a-Pas club of Chicago was read.

Pres. Hanson: There is a letter from the Parents' Association of Nebraska but it is rather too long to read now.

Mr. Hasenstab: I move we defer the reading of this letter until we receive the report from the Nebraska Oral Law committee with which it is connected.

Mr. Wyand seconded, and the motion carried.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT WILSON.

Mr. Veditz: I have a personal message from the President of the United States and doubtless you will be interested in knowing how I got it. Two months ago I arranged to go to Washington to give a talk for a motion picture film. I thought it would be a good opportunity to see the President and get his promise to help in the Civil Service matter. I wrote a letter, not to him but to his secretary, Mr. Tumulty, and asked him to arrange for me to meet President Wilson. He wrote that the President was very busy and, though he could not promise, he might be able to arrange an interview. I was well satisfied. It was not a denial and there was hope.

When I reached Washington I asked the aid of my Congressman, Mr. Seldomridge, who is a personal friend. He telephoned the President and arranged a meeting for the next day at 10:30. I felt elated. I wrote out a statement, as brief as possible, of what I wanted to say so as to be ready and not delay the interview. Mr. Seldomridge and I entered the office annexed to the White House. There was a crowd of visitors, senators and dignitaries in the anteroom. I recognized Senator Stone, Victor Murdock and others. In a moment the President entered the anteroom from his private office. I recognized him by his pleasant face, and his well-known smile—I never saw a more kindly smile upon the face of any one. He shook hands with the visitors, spoke a few pleasant words to each of them and went back into his private office.

In a few minutes I was called into his room. He spoke to me but Mr. Seldomridge told him I was deaf. He gave me a look of kindly sympathy and shook my hand again. I handed him my statement. He read it slowly and when he had finished he motioned for my pad and pencil and wrote—(holding up paper and spelling):

“Please give my warm greetings to the convention and assure them that I shall do all I can to see that the utmost justice is done the deaf mutes.”

I asked him to sign his name, and he laughed and did so. I propose to keep this message and frame it as it is my personal property.

On motion of Mr. Wyand, seconded by Mr. Cloud, it was agreed to have a facsimile made of the message, and put it in the proceedings.

A motion by Mr. Todd, seconded by Mr. Hasenstab, that the secretary be instructed to telegraph to the President thanking him, was carried by a rising vote.

The following message was sent:

The President,

The White House, Washington, D. C.

The National Association of the Deaf is in receipt of your greet-

ings, through Mr. Veditz, and appreciates with profound gratitude your promise that the utmost justice shall be done the deaf in the matter of Civil Service examinations and appointments.

The president called Vice-President Schroeder to the chair and delivered his address, Dr. Currier reading orally.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

After a continuous existence of thirty-three years the National Association of the Deaf meets once more in the state in which it was born. This is the Tenth National Convention of the Association, previous conventions having been held as follows:

Cincinnati	1880
New York	1883
Washington, D. C.	1889
Chicago	1893
Philadelphia	1896
St. Paul, Minn.	1899
St. Louis, Mo	1904
Norfolk, Va.	1907
Colorado Springs, Colo	1910

These conventions have been conducted with ability; valuable and interesting papers have been read and discussed, and resolutions adopted on various subjects pertaining to the deaf, and those attending have had an interesting and profitable time. When one convention closed, however, little or nothing was done until the next convention, and as an active working organization the Association has exerted little influence.

The time has come, however, for the National Association of the Deaf to do something more than hold conventions.

The oralists have for several years been actively influencing the public in favor of the Oral Method. It is perfectly natural that the hearing public in general, knowing little about the deaf, should readily accept the arguments in favor of the Oral Method, which is represented as placing the deaf practically on the same level as hearing people. We know that this is not true, but the public does not. The heads of many schools, some against their better judgment, are yielding to the pressure of public opinion; and in some cases state legislatures are called upon to pass laws requiring the use of the oral method, although the legislators, as many of them admit, know practically nothing about the merits of the question.

The school papers, which a few years ago voiced the sentiments of the deaf freely, have, many of them, been muzzled. There is need for an agency to voice the sentiments of the deaf, and the N. A. D. should be that agency. It has been the aim of this administration to indicate the way in which this work can and should be done.

Since public opinion is the final arbiter, the problem before us is to educate the public. This can be done through circulars sent directly to the hearing persons most interested, through newspaper and magazine articles, and through personal correspondence with the most ardent oral advocates. With this object in mind, several thousand circulars have been printed and distributed among the hearing. Most of them have been sent to educators, school superintendents, parents, and legislators. It is not to be expected that

the effect of these will show at once. It will take time to sink into the minds of the public. But, their attention having been directed to it, they will observe for themselves, and in time the truth will prevail. The work done in Chicago several years ago has not been lost, though no direct results came of it. I have received requests from school authorities for literature, showing that the question is not considered settled. Several superintendents of public schools have expressed the opinion that the oral method alone does not meet the requirements of educating the deaf.

NEBRASKA

In 1911 the Nebraska legislature passed a law requiring that "all children who have not advanced beyond three years in the course under present methods in said schools shall hereafter be taught and trained in said school by the oral, aural, and lip-reading method to the exclusion of the deaf alphabet and sign language, unless incapacitated by mental defects or malformation of the vocal organs."

Before taking any action I wrote the superintendent of the school to learn his attitude in reference to the law. His reply in substance was that he intended to convert the school into an oral school, like the one at Mt. Airy, and that he expected to dispense with the use of the sign language not only in the class-room but also outside. In other words, the sign language is to be proscribed from chapel services, lectures, entertainments, and all other purposes.

If there is anything the deaf are united on it is the desire that the sign language shall be used for chapel services, lectures, and entertainments. This has been asserted over and over again in conventions of the deaf, both State and National, times without number.

With the approval of the Executive Committee I instituted an effort to have the law modified so as to allow the use of the broader Combined System, which permits the use of the oral method to the fullest extent possible, while it does not compel all the pupils to be instructed by a single method, whether adapted for it or not.

Largely through misunderstanding of the real meaning of the term "Combined System," and through misrepresentation of our purpose, the effort to change the law was not successful.

One state senator, who was a member of the committee to which the bills were referred, stated that he had talked with the pupils and the graduates, and he said: "I find that they are almost universally in favor of this system. I understand that there is only about five per cent. who cannot receive oral training."

On the other hand, the president of the Nebraska Alumni Association, who is instructor in printing at the school, after the adjournment of the legislature stated over his signature, that so far as he knew "there is not one deaf person within the borders of our state who favors the oral law, nor one who ever said a word in defense of retaining the said law." And he is in a position to know!

The senator above referred to has been asked to give the names of some of the graduates and pupils with whom he talked, but so far he has not done so. Considering his position, his statement must have carried great weight with the committee. And it was the

committee that killed the bill and did not allow it to go before the legislature.

But did the committee act fairly? Did the oralists act fairly?

However, although the effort to change the law was not successful, it appears that our efforts were not entirely in vain, for, according to information received from the president of the Nebraska Parents' Association, which information is corroborated by the Superintendent of the school, it appears that the method at present used is practically the Combined System. He writes in part as follows: "The present superintendent has taken several of the younger pupils from oral classes and placed them in manual classes. We merely teach those that are fitted for oral instruction by exclusive oral methods, and allow those that are not, or who for any reason cannot be so taught successfully, or whose best good and advancement would be subserved by manual instruction, to be so instructed still."

If this is not a good description of the practical application of the Combined System, I should like to know what is.

If the method now used should be continued there would be no objection from this Association. But the superintendent has distinctly stated that he intends to convert the school into an oral school; that is, teach all by the oral method and none by the manual, and discontinue the use of the sign language for chapel services, lectures and all purposes whatever.

Not only in Nebraska are the oralists pushing their fad, but, according to information received, efforts are being made in other states to influence legislators and parents in favor of the oral method, and more legislation of this sort may be expected unless checked. In my opinion this Association should make redoubled efforts to prevent carrying out this evident purpose on the part of the oralists.

To teach the deaf to speak is right and proper; but to carry oralism to extremes is fanaticism. The sign language is useful and valuable for interpreting spoken words and for addressing an assembly of the deaf, and it should have a place in every school for chapel services, lectures and entertainments. For these purposes there is nothing that can take its place. To destroy it would be a crime, and those who seek to do it would rob the deaf of one of the greatest blessings ever devised as a partial compensation for the misfortune of deafness.

NEW SUPERINTENDENTS

Perhaps the most important, though least advertised, work of this administration has been to keep in touch with the school authorities where a new superintendent was to be appointed. This course was suggested by a prominent superintendent. In some cases I have acted on my own initiative, but more often by request. The policy has been not to advocate any particular person, but rather to indicate the qualifications desirable in a superintendent from our viewpoint. Correspondence has been carried on with the Governor or Board of Trustees in North Dakota, Montana, California, Maryland, Kansas and Hartford, in reference to the appointment of superintendents. It is not claimed that this work had any great weight with the Board, but in some cases it is believed to have helped in

heading off undesirable applicants. It is to be noted that in the schools named the appointments have been satisfactory from our standpoint.

I think it perfectly legitimate for the N. A. D. to in a courteous and respectful way endeavor to have superintendents appointed who favor the principles advocated by this Association. The school authorities generally want to do the best for the schools as they see it, and will be ready to listen to the side of the deaf if fairly presented.

THE HARTFORD MONUMENT

At the convention in Colorado Springs a request was made that the National Association of the Deaf assist in raising a fund for restoring the Gallaudet Monument at Hartford, which is crumbling to ruin. It was estimated that the repairs would cost \$1,500. A fund of over \$2,000 is now in the bank ready for this work.

IMPOSTORS

An active campaign of publicity has been carried on to warn the public against giving money to hearing impostors who ask for aid under the pretense of being deaf and dumb. A large number of them have been sent to jail. The evil has been materially lessened. Efforts have been made in several states to enact more stringent laws against this evil. This work should be continued.

CIVIL SERVICE

Two or three cases of discrimination against the deaf in the government service have been reported, and the attention of the proper officials called thereto. The cases complained of have not been modified, but the protests have apparently had the effect of preventing further discrimination.

STATE FEDERATION

At the Colorado convention, after a very brief discussion, a plan for federation of State associations was passed, which was to go into effect when ratified by nine State associations. According to unofficial information one or two State associations have endorsed the plan conditionally, while others have disapproved it. So far as I have been officially informed, not a single State association has ratified the plan.

REORGANIZATION

The need of reorganizing the Association so as to place it on a more practical working basis has been felt for years. The program for this convention has been so arranged as to give a large part of the time to the consideration of this important question.

THE TREASURY

The treasury of the Association is in a healthy condition. Although the expenditures have been greater than during any previous term, the balance in the treasury is larger than it has ever been at the opening of any of our previous conventions.

MOVING PICTURE FUND

A fund amounting to a little over \$5,000 was collected during the former administration and early part of the present administration, for the purpose of taking moving pictures of lectures in the sign language by prominent educators of the deaf. Several films have already been taken, and more are being taken. Some of the films have been shown in different parts of the country, and some of the new ones will be shown at this convention for the first time.

POLICY OF PUBLICITY

It has been the policy of this administration to keep our members informed of what was being done, through publication in the official organ of all matters acted on by the Executive Committee and matters of general interest. Financial reports have been published at frequent intervals. Discussions of matters before the Executive Committee who have given me loyal support in all my endeavors as the members of the Executive Committee could not meet, and exchange of views through private correspondence was too cumbersome. This plan of keeping one another informed has been appreciated by the Committee.

The matter thus published will constitute a record of the work of the Association, and for convenience has been collected and arranged in a scrap book, where it will be available for future reference.

CONCLUSION

In thus briefly outlining the work of the Association, I have confined myself to a brief statement of facts. Detailed reports will be given by the heads of bureaus and committees.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to all who have aided me in the work, and especially to the members of the Executive Committee who have given me loyal support in all my endeavors.

OLOF HANSON,

President.

President Hanson resumed the chair.

Mr. Cloud: After reading communications this morning we overlooked an important matter. We should send as well as receive messages. I move that we telegraph greetings to our beloved friend, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet.

Pres. Hanson: I received a letter from Dr. Gallaudet a short

time ago but it was a personal letter and I left it at home. He said he was sorry he could not be here, but sent his love to the convention. As you will doubtless be glad to read the letter, I shall be pleased with the Doctor's permission to have it printed in the proceedings.

LETTER FROM DR. GALLAUDET

Hartford, June 28, 1913.

Dear Mr. Hanson:

I hardly think I shall be able to attend the Cleveland Convention, much as I would enjoy meeting its members.

You are authorized to give my warmest greeting to all, and the assurance that I am in hearty sympathy with the deaf as to methods of instruction. I believe in giving all the deaf children in our schools a full opportunity to learn to speak, and read the lips of others, and for those who succeed I favor the use of the oral method in the class room. But I am not in favor of continuing oral instruction with those whose acquirements in speech and lip-reading are only limited. For such I am sure manual methods will give the best results.

I favor a judicious use of signs with all deaf children, especially in public exercises and for lectures.

I was sorry for the result in Nebraska, but hope matters may still be mended there.

I am glad you and Mrs. Hanson were pleased with Lorna Doone. It seems acceptable to my friends.

As to the Gallaudet monument, I think it should remain in the grounds of the school, and if the location of the school is ever changed, the monument should be moved with it.

My daughter, Katherine, joins in most friendly greetings to you and Mrs. Hanson, and I am, as always,

Very sincerely yours,

E. M. GALLAUDET.

(A few personal paragraphs in the above letter are omitted, not being of general interest.)

Mr. Greener seconded Mr. Cloud's motion which was carried.

Secretary Regensburg announced for Mr. Ayers that a picture of the convention would be taken immediately after the noon adjournment and asked all to go over to the Court House for that purpose.

President Hanson: It is asked that all who are interested will please return this afternoon for an informal conference on plans for reorganization, and Mr. Howard, chairman of the committee on laws, who will preside, desires a full attendance. Committees will also have an opportunity to meet as there is no program for the afternoon. Committees are announced as follows:

On Enrollment: Messrs. Drake, Freeman, Taylor, Moylan and Mrs. Friedman.

On Resolutions: Messrs. J. Schuyler Long, John H. Keiser, Philip Hasenstab A. B. Greener, and Mrs. A. L. Roberts.

On Auditing: Messrs. J. M. Stewart and C. W. Charles.

Mr. Schroeder: I should like to make a motion. We are all glad to be here. We appreciate and are pleased with the cordiality shown by the deaf of Cleveland. But many will not be able to remain thru the whole session—8 days is too long. It will be too expensive. I believe that sentiment will sustain a motion to have the program shortened so that we can finish up by Monday. I move that a committee be appointed to make changes in the program so that this can be accomplished.

Mr. Veditz seconded the motion.

Mr. Cloud: There is nothing in the program that can well be omitted. As now completed, it is the result of long and careful preparation. We should give enough time to the business of the convention. Those who came here, came with that end in view. It will not do to cut down the program or take anything out of its regular order. For several weeks there has been a standing appeal in the Journal for suggestions and criticisms. None have been made and this is not the time to begin.

Mr. Veditz: There is no objection to the program itself but it should not require 8 days to complete it. If we work hard we can finish by Monday. It will not be necessary to omit anything but push the program from day to day and all papers by those who are not here can be left to be printed. At the National Poultry Convention I attended last week we had to go over the Standard of Perfection * * * *

Mr. Taylor of Michigan (Interrupting): We do not want to hear a poultry advertisement; keep to the subject.

President Hanson: Order, there, please! Mr. Veditz has the floor.

Mr. Veditz: This was an important matter that required thought and discussion, but we finished in three days and had outings, pleasure trips, etc. The committee can change the arrangements of the program where it will not interfere with the local committee's arrangements and we might finish our work by Monday evening.

Mr. Greener: I hope this motion will not prevail. The deaf of the state and particularly the Cleveland local committee have been at work for a year collecting funds for the entertainment of the Convention and have received aid and concessions with the understanding that our meeting was to be from August 20 to 27. The Hollenden Hotel management and other firms have granted certain privileges as well as subscribed liberally towards the convention expenses. To close our meeting earlier than the program calls for

may make it difficult for future committees where the conventions may be held to secure privileges, on the ground that the deaf do not live up to their promises. Let us live up to the program as it is; let those who wish, leave. Those who remain can complete the business mapped out.

Mr. Regensburg: I do not oppose the change but remind you that the local committee has made contracts; if these are broken the committee stands financially responsible. Better not make any change.

Mr. Hasenstab: It might be a good idea to ask a conference between the committee on program and the local committee and find out where changes could be made without conflicting with the contracts made. Then advance the program from day to day.

Mr. Hodgson: I think the discussion is entirely out of order. The committee appointed for the purpose made the program. There was no public criticism of this program as printed in the Journal. What did we come here for? You came here to carry out the program which was so widely advertised. Now if we all slip away what will be thought of us? Follow the program.

Mr. Howard moved the previous question; seconded by Mr. Ayers. Carried. On being put there were but two in favor of Mr. Schroeder's motion.

President Hanson: The motion is lost.

A recitation, "Perry's Victory," was given by Miss Helena Froelich.

On motion of Mr. Greener the convention adjourned at 12:50 to meet again at Euclid Beach, Thursday at 9 o'clock.

Wednesday Evening

AUGUST 20

A reception to the convention members and visitors was given by the Local Committee in the Assembly room of the Hollenden Hotel. The members of the Local Committee, together with President Hanson, received. Refreshments were served.

Thursday Morning Session

AUGUST 21

The meeting was called to order at the Log Cabin Auditorium at Euclid Beach at 10:25, President Hanson in the chair.

The invocation was offered by Rev. P. J. Hasenstab.

GAVEL FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

President Hanson: Mr. Freeman has asked for the floor a moment.

Mr. Freeman: It gives me great pleasure to tell you that we have some good friends in the Philippine Islands, who have shown great interest in our meeting and wish us success. The friends are Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Rice, whose daughter, Mrs. Webber, founded the school for the deaf there. A year ago I received from them a package and when I opened it found this, (holding up a gavel). It came from Manila and was made from wood obtained in a forest in the Philippine Islands—Tindal wood; and was made by a Filipino boy aged fifteen at Zamboanga. It was sent to be presented to the Association for the use of the president. (Presents it to Mr. Hanson.)

On motion of Mr. Thurston of Kansas, seconded by Mr. Drake, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. and Mrs. Rice for the gift.

Mr. Veditz: I have two gavels at home similar to the one just shown. They were given me by the donors as president of the Association and became my personal property. I move that the gavel be presented to President Hanson as a souvenir of his administration.

President Hanson: This matter should come up under new business. The secretary will read the minutes of yesterday's meeting.

The minutes were read by Mr. Regensburg, corrected to include mention of letter received by President Hanson from Dr. Gallaudet and as amended were approved on motion of Mr. Greener, seconded by Mr. Hodgson.

Acting-President Schroeder (in the chair): President Hanson will now give the report of the Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

By Olof Hanson, Chairman.

Owing to distance, all business has been carried on by correspondence under certain rules adopted by the committee. (See Journal, Feb. 2, 1911.) Financial matters were transacted by a committee of three, (Journal, April 20, 1911).

OFFICIAL SEAL.

A motion that a committee be appointed to report on the advisability of having an official seal, and to adopt a design, was passed. Published April 20, 1911.

MARCH 1st THE DIVIDING DATE.

Motion was made that March 1st be made the dividing line for new members, so that those joining after March 1st be credited with membership until June 1st of the following year. Published April 20, 1911. Passed.

PUTTING MOTIONS IMMEDIATELY.

A motion was made that all motions should be submitted to the Executive Committee immediately on receipt of same, without preliminary publication in the official organ. Motion lost. Published Sept. 7, 1911.

HARTFORD MONUMENT.

A committee composed of Dr. T. F. Fox, chairman, Dr. John B. Hotchkiss and Mr. H. D. Drake were appointed to raise funds for the repair of the Hartford monument. It was estimated that the cost of repairing the monument would be \$1500. The committee collected the sum of \$2,109.63. It has been thought best to wait till after this convention and leave the repairs to the next administration.

I have had some correspondence with the Board of Directors of the Hartford school relative to the location and care of the monument after it is repaired, which is submitted herewith:

4747—16th Avenue, N. E.,

Seattle, Wash., June 27, 1913.

To the Board of Directors, American School for the Deaf, Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:—As you may be aware, the National Association of the Deaf has raised a fund amounting to a little over \$2,000.00 for repairing the Gallaudet monument at Hartford. It was estimated that the repairs would cost about \$1,500.00, and it is our purpose to expend this amount, and more if necessary.

At the time the monument was erected it appears that there was no definite understanding with the authorities of the School as to the ownership or care of the monument. In repairing the monument there should be some understanding. I do not know just how such matters are generally arranged, and my object in writing this is to get information as well as to learn the attitude of the Board on the subject.

Would the Board be willing to assume the responsibility for the future care of the monument? It is our purpose to repair it in such a way as to make it as durable as possible. After being repaired it should last at least a generation with little or no further attention.

There has been some talk of removing the monument to a public park and presenting it to the City of Hartford, on the assumption that the city might be better able and willing to care for the monument than the School. I do not know as this would be either desirable or practicable. Personally I rather think that the monument should remain at the School. But I wish to ask: Would the Board have any objection to removing the monument in case the Association should decide in favor of so doing?

It is our desire to act in friendly harmony with the Board for the best interests of all concerned. Our Association will hold a Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, August 20th to 27th next, and I should like an expression as to the attitude of the Board to be presented at the convention.

Yours very respectfully,

OLOF HANSON,

President N. A. D.

INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY

Hartford, Ct., July 8, 1913.

MR. O. HANSON, President,

National Association of the Deaf,

4747—16th Ave., Northeast, Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of June 27th, addressed to the Board of Directors of the American School for the Deaf, is duly received. The President and most of the directors of our institution are away for the summer and I doubt very much if a meeting of the Board of Directors could be arranged before August 20th, as you suggest.

I will, however, transmit the contents of your letter to our President, Henry A. Perkins, for his attention.

Yours very truly,

WM. R. C. CORSON, Secretary,

American School for the Deaf,

Hartford, Ct.

Hartford, Ct., July 26, 1913

MR. OLOF HANSON, President,
National Association of the Deaf.
(Re: Gallaudet Monument.)

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of June 27th, I would advise that I have communicated with President Henry A. Perkins and with other directors in regard to your inquiries. It is impractical before your meeting in Cleveland to obtain a quorum at a meeting of our Board, but the President and the other directors feel that we are safe in assuring you that the Board would hope that the monument remain on the grounds of our institution, which we believe to be the most fitting place in the city for it, and that the Board will care for the monument to retain it in a reasonable good state of preservation after the repairs which you contemplate have been made.

I hope that this assurance will be sufficient for your present purposes and that your association will feel that the American School for the Deaf at Hartford is a fitting location for a monument to a man who did so much for those unfortunates.

As the writer is leaving next month for a short trip abroad, I would suggest in case you wish to communicate further with the officers of the American Asylum, that you address your letter to Professor Henry A. Perkins, President, American School at Hartford for the Deaf, Hartford, Ct.

Very truly yours,
WM. R. C. CORSON, Secretary,
American School for the Deaf,
Hartford, Ct.

LOCATION OF NEXT CONVENTION.

The following cities offered inducements to the association to meet in their respective places: Atlanta, Omaha, St. Louis, Aberdeen, S. D., Minneapolis, Kalamazoo, and Cleveland. The claims of each city were presented in the Journal from May 11 to Sept. 14, 1911. The vote was Cleveland 5; Omaha 2; Kalamazoo 1. Published Oct. 5, 1911.

REPORT OF COLORADO PROCEEDINGS.

Lack of funds made it necessary to condense the long papers read at the Colorado convention. A motion to this effect was adopted by a vote of 7 to 1, recorded April 11, 1912. Many of the papers had already been published in various papers, and reference was made as to where the full text of the papers may be found. An appropriation of \$250 was made for printing the report, recorded June 6, 1912.

NEBRASKA CAMPAIGN.

The total contributions to the Nebraska campaign, according to report of Mr. Axling, were \$359.90. The expenses were as follows:

Expenses of Mr. Hunt at Lincoln.....	\$233.15
Postage, etc., by Mr. Axling.....	18.32
Printing and postage by Mr. Hanson.....	88.43

Total expenses.....	\$339.90
Balance paid into treasury.....	20.00

Total.....	\$359.90
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Contributions were sent to Messrs. Axling, Freeman, Hunt, and to myself. Treasurer Freeman paid \$122.40, and \$142.40 was remitted, making the balance of \$20.00.

PUBLICITY FUND.

As a sequel to the Nebraska campaign, a number of superintendents made personal contributions to carry on the campaign of publicity of the association. Some of these, however, stated that they did not make the contributions for the purpose of making a fight against a fellow superintendent, but because they believed that the policy of educating the public through circulars, etc., was a good one. The contributions were accepted in this spirit. The contributions to this fund amounted to \$115.50. The expenses to date amount to \$32.78, leaving a balance of \$72.73. I have on hand at home 1800 copies of Circular No. 9, second edition, and a number of copies of other circulars not yet distributed. As the money was contributed for publicity purposes, I believe it should be used for that purpose and not otherwise, and if the work of publicity is continued the money should be used in distributing these circulars and other literature where it will do the most good.

(The Treasurer's report covers the various sums drawn from the treasury by officers and expended by them.)

Mr. Greener: Has the financial part of the report been audited?

Mr. Hanson: Yes.

Acting-president Schroeder: What shall we do with the report?

Mr. Greener: I move the report be accepted. Seconded by Mr. Cloud.

Mr. Veditz: There is one thing in Mr. Hanson's report that I desire to criticize. I understand Mr. Hanson to say that the Motion Picture Committee had not been authorized by the National Association.

Mr. Hanson: The treasurer claimed that the Motion Picture Fund did not belong to the N. A. D., and was not subject to the control of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Veditz: The Motion Picture scheme originated while I was president of the N. A. D. It was the direct outcome of a proposed trip all over the United States I had planned for Dr. Gallaudet. He could not make the trip and Mr. Regensburg suggested a motion picture film instead. I discussed the matter with him by letter and finally authorized him to appoint a treasurer for each state; these became a committee responsible to the National Association. I informed the Executive Committee of my action and asked its approval of my selection of Mr. Regensburg as treasurer of the fund and to recognize the committee of state treasurers as a committee of the N. A. D. This the Executive Committee did unanimously. The Motion Picture Fund was always under the N. A. D. Its letter heads bore the name of the N. A. D., so we felt all the time that the fund belonged to the N. A. D. There is no doubt about this point.

Another thing I wish to criticize: Mr. Hanson mentioned that the local committee at Colorado Springs had a balance after the convention of \$175. He asked the local committee to use this fund in helping print the proceedings as was done by the Norfolk committee. This request the local committee refused, he said. He forgot to add, however, that the committee at Colorado Springs explained that on its subscription papers and thru which it raised \$1100 it was distinctly stated that any balance left after the convention was to be turned over to the Endowment Fund. The committee therefore had no choice in the matter. It was obliged to give the surplus to the Endowment Fund. It could not be used for any other purpose.

Mr. Hanson: Mr. Veditz's explanation of the responsibility of the Motion Picture Committee to the N. A. D. is exactly as I have always understood it. The trouble was that the treasurer of the fund did not accept that view, but declared the committee was independent of the N. A. D. My letters to the Executive Committee will show this clearly. The treasurer declared that the money was collected from many who were not members of the N. A. D. and gave their money without considering that body so he did not think the committee was under the jurisdiction of the N. A. D., or directly responsible to it. The correspondence of the Executive Committee published in the Journal will show this clearly—you may read it there.

As to the \$170 left by the local committee at Colorado Springs, we found that there was not enough money in the treasury or in pros-

pect to print the report, and I could see no way of doing it without running the Association into debt. This I was unwilling to do. Having tried every means we could to raise the money without success and as we were anxious to have the report printed, I asked Mr. Regensburg, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, as a last resort, to inquire of Mr. Veditz whether the local committee would be willing to allow the \$170 to be used toward printing the report. I hardly expected the committee would consent; but thought there was no harm in asking them. The reply of the Local Committee was "No." That was the end of it. No further attempt was made to use the money.

Dr. Fox: As they seem to agree, I move we accept the report. Seconded by Mr. Drake and carried.

Dr. Fox: One thing Mr. Hanson overlooked; at least he did not state it. The members of the Executive Committee agreed to make the suggestion to the Convention that the typewriter which Mr. Hanson has been using, and which belongs to the N. A. D., be given to the president to become his personal property. He failed to report this recommendation; it should be included in the Executive Committee's report. Altho he did not report it, the committee made the suggestion.

Mr. Veditz: I move that the Convention approve of the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

Seconded by Mr. Wyand and carried.

Mr. Regensburg asked for the privilege of the floor which was granted.

Mr. Regensburg: I should like to say a few words in reply to the president's reference in his report to the Motion Picture controversy between us. Were I to give a full history of the Fund from its inception, it would show the stand I took was correct. It is true that when the controversy first started, I did believe this was an independent movement because in my first public circular, before a penny was collected, I announced that the State Treasurers—some forty—would form a committee in charge of the fund. There was never a word of opposition to this, and accordingly the State Treasurers got together and elected a special committee of five to look after the work. Then two motions were submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee. Both motions recognized the right of the N. A. D. thru the Executive Committee and appointed the State Treasurers committee of five in charge of the work. One, however, which had the support of the president, gave him the sole right to approve contracts, while the other supported by me deprived him of this veto power by giving him only one vote as a members ex-officio of this Motion Picture Committee. I am sorry that there should still be any misunderstanding of my position, as I

thought the matter long since settled and as things have been running smoothly, the purpose of this explanation is to correct this misunderstanding alone

Mr. Hanson asked for the privilege of the floor. Granted.

Mr. Hanson: I desire to express my thanks for the typewriter. It is in first class condition and if I were to point to it as evidence of hard work done, I fear it would not bear out my statement. Altho not as president, I hope I shall still have the privilege of using the machine in the service of the N. A. D. until it is worn out. I thank you.

Mr. Hanson then resumed the chair.

Pres. Hanson: We will hear the report of the Program Committee.

REPORT OF PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cloud: I do not think you are interested in details. I have no report at length. The work we did has been placed before you in this printed program. It appeared in the Journal which also contained a standing invitation for help and suggestion. None was received. We have done the best we could under the circumstances. As you did not help us in the making of the program we hope it will at least escape your criticism.

On motion of Mr. Veditz, seconded by Mr. Schroeder, the report was accepted.

Pres. Hanson: We will receive the report of the Committee on Membership, from Mr. Drake, Chairman.

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As a Committee of one on Membership, I have the honor of submitting the following report and recommendations:

Since the last convention the membership of the Association has shown a steady increase. In 1910 just previous to the Colorado Springs meetings there were 75 paid up members, and the last report shows some 350 members previous to the opening of the present convention. This has been brought about mostly through publicity of N. A. D. affairs. I have endeavored to gain new members by sending statements of the work of the Association, and membership application blanks to those whom I thought might become interested. I have also tried by personal contact to induce the deaf and especially College students to become members of the Association. Through the publicity given the Motion Picture Fund and the Hartford Monument Fund the scope of the Association's work has become better known.

The Constitution permits the forming of branch societies and

I had the pleasure of founding the first branch—the Piqua, Ohio, Branch. This alone brought in 15 new members. Since then a branch has been formed in Seattle with some 20 members and also one in Columbus with 25. I have hopes of establishing another in Washington, D. C., as I feel these branches are an effective means of retaining members. Any club or society can easily be converted into a branch by making membership conditional upon joining the N. A. D. The deaf usually want something for their money, and when they are kept in touch with the doings of the Association they feel that it is worth while. They continue their membership in the parent association in order to retain the privileges of the branch.

With a strong federation of State Associations composed of branches the N. A. D. would soon be a power to reckon with both financially and numerically.

H. D. DRAKE.

On motion of Mr. Wyand, seconded by Mr. Bell, the report was accepted.

Pres. Hanson: Mr. Regensburg, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, will report.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.

This report deals with the printing of the Proceedings only. Other bills for printing and stationery ordered by the association are shown in the treasurer's report of money paid through the secretary, and some in the secretary's expense account.

The Executive Committee made an appropriation of \$250 for printing the proceedings of the Colorado Springs Convention. Bids were advertised and the contract finally let to the lowest bidder, N. V. Lewis, of Los Angeles, California, at a price of \$1.90 per page for 750 copies. In order to come within the appropriation, all papers and reports were condensed.

Mr. Lewis lived up to his contract. His work was the finest ever yet done for the Association. He gave more for the money than he agreed to. There were no delays on his part or the secretary's, who compiled the book. On account of the condensing ordered done, the book had to be compiled twice, and the typewriting of the copy involving much labor was almost entirely done by the secretary without charge. The condensing of papers and reports was done by Mr. Roberts.

The books were sent free to members who remitted fifteen cents to cover mailing and postage charges. To all others the charge was seventy-five cents.

The Executive Committee appropriated \$25 to send out complimentary copies to state, normal and university libraries, state school libraries, and to public libraries in cities where day schools

for the deaf existed. A certain number were distributed among officers of the association. In all 331 books were distributed free.

The Executive Committee originally fixed a price of 50 cents on the books, and the Secretary sent out pledge blanks to ascertain how many would order. Twenty-two members remitted the price in advance, and pending readjustment of the price, the money was turned over to the general treasurer, who applied the money to the payment of their dues. Through this error most of the 22 received their copies without the required payment of 15 cents.

A detailed financial statement is herewith given:

RECEIPTS

January, 1913, Appropriation by Executive Com.....	\$250.00	
August, 1913, Sales of copies:		
by Mrs. Regensburg	\$27.75	
by Mr. Lewis	2.80	
by Mr. Regensburg	3.45	
by Mr. Buell (at Convention).....	3.75	37.75
July, 1913, Appropriated for library circulation.....	25.00	
Total Receipts		\$312.75

DISBURSEMENTS

January, 1913, N. V. Lewis, postals and printing.....	\$ 7.00	
February, 1913, N. V. Lewis, 750 copies proceedings..	239.85	
February, 1913, N. V. Lewis, mailing env. and ptg.....	5.50	
February, 1913, N. V. Lewis, half-tone, ptg inserts..	16.45	
July, 1913, N. V. Lewis, ptg. circulars to libraries.....	2.50	
July, 1913, N. V. Lewis, pstge on pd. and free copies..	26.09	
July, 1913, sundry expenses	1.25	
Total Disbursements		\$298.64

August, 1913, Balance on hand	\$ 14.11
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O. H. REGENSBURG, Chairman

A. L. ROBERTS,

OLOF HANSON,

Committee on Printing.

Mr. Cloud: How many copies of the report were printed?

Mr. Regensburg: 750.

Mr. Todd moved to accept report; Mr. Keiser seconded.

Pres. Hanson: If there is no opposition the motion is declared passed. However, we would like to have a list of the libraries to which the report was sent included in the printed report.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Cloud, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Time 12:15.

(President Hanson's statement on the Motion Picture controversy, which should have been included in the Executive Committee report, page 27, will be found in the Appendix.)

Thursday Afternoon Session

AUGUST 21

Meeting called to order at 2:40, President Hanson in the chair.

President Hanson: As we have taken a recess the program is a continuation of the morning session and first in order is an address by a fraternal delegate. The National Fraternal Society of the Deaf has an address to be read, prepared by Mr. Cohen of New York. His name does not appear on the program but his paper has been sent to some one to be read for him. If there is no objection the paper will be read.

Mr. Greener: I object to the reading of this or any other paper by persons who are not in attendance to deliver it in person. These papers should be omitted from the program but printed in the proceedings, as in the case of Mr. Goldberg's and other papers.

Pres. Hanson: There are not many papers whose authors are not present, and I think we can afford to read them. Mr. Goldberg's paper will come up later, and I think it will be worth reading as it may lead to valuable discussion.

Dr. Fox: Mr. Goldberg met with an accident to his ankle or he would have come here to read his paper in person.

Pres. Hanson: Mr. Bristol will read Mr. Cohen's paper.

THE NATIONAL FRATERNAL SOCIETY OF THE DEAF.

By Louis A. Cohen, of New York.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The goal for which we deaf men are all striving is, or should be, the perpetuation of the integrity and greatness of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. This Society has been placed in the vanguard of fraternal organizations in this country. It is my earnest belief that the Society's present condition and its administration presents intelligent and salutary progress—and is without a peer in deaf circles.

Glancing back over the activities of like societies, there cannot be found a single instance in which a fraternal order has been built up so that it has achieved a position of strength and stability

unless its policy has been faithfulness to its contracts. This is certainly true of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf.

If the history of the successful Divisions (or branch lodges) under the jurisdiction of the Grand Division is examined and analyzed, it will be found that they have been successful for the reason that every effort has been made and applied to avoid internal as well as external difficulties.

In the history of the existence of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf there has never been a time when fraternal conditions brought more forcibly to mind than now the need of men of a broad, keenly-analytical mind, of high inflexible purpose—men with an intimate knowledge of the fraternal and local laws—men who are actuated by motives that have for their object the greatest good to the full membership and the perpetuation of such an organization. There is no place where the demand for such men is greater than that on the roster of the Grand Division. It has been the same in the past. We have confidence in their ability to speak intelligently upon all questions which may come before that body affecting the future of our organization. There is no need to explain now why this is so—it must be apparent to all men no matter what their intelligence may be, even without a reflection upon them. The success that we have achieved for our various activities during the fiscal year has been possible because of the loyalty and support given by the officers and members of our Society. This distinct success can be attested by the Superintendents of Insurance of various states of the Union as well as many of the leaders in other and like orders; resolutions as adopted by many conventions already held; praiseworthy letters by men of note and by the press, all of whom were loud in their praises.

The National Fraternal Society of the Deaf grew up with only a loose form of organization. The first few local divisions were for a while autonomous and it was the local constitution that took a definite and fixed form. Step by step a few more Divisions were added, thus strengthening the cause. The various hitherto isolated divisions then came into closer contact with the main body and the sense of solidarity deepened.

Divided in different sections, are placed hustling representatives of the Grand Division who are constantly alert to establish new Divisions. Every city where such a possibility exists has been communicated with, and an effort to organize the members put forth. There are positively thousands of deaf men scattered in the towns and hamlets on this continent who should be affiliated with our Society. That they have not been well-informed on the subject of fraternalism is, therefore, not surprising, but there will come a time when diligent efforts on the part of these officers will render it

possible for them to know what advantages our Society offers them with a view of becoming members. In preceding campaigns, these hustling officers were not exempt from abuse and criticism. I regard this as an incident in our campaigns, though still hopeful that the time will come when it will not be thought necessary to belittle and abuse our members with an effort to wrest them from a society which in reality does a real lot of good for our class. Theoretically, we have several representatives located in cities in which the conditions are peculiarly bad and in every instance we have made some advance, more in some localities—less in others. It will not be long before we will succeed in our efforts to build up the organization in its weaker links into a strong foundation. While in this condition, the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf is growing as fast as we can reasonably expect. It is enjoying a healthy growth; each fiscal year shows an increase in finance as well as in membership over the preceding twelve months.

By close observation in deaf circles, it shows that in modern life we are growing more and more together. In the ancient times the men used to live apart or, rather, far apart; how different it is today! Surely this is the age of the Brotherhood of Man. We should contend that fraternity and mutual helpfulness as exemplified by our fraternities is indeed a practical attempt to apply the Golden Rule to every day life. How beneficial would it be were it possible for any club in a large city, whether it be a big or little one, and while so much money and time are wasted in frivolities and antagonism, should be transformed into a division and so help our brothers! Indeed, we are all brothers. Why not make it a union where strength can be obtained and maintained? In that it has a purpose to bring to a reality these inspiring words:

“If fraternal love held all men bound, how beautiful this world would be.”

The principles as advocated by the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, are founded on justice, equality and fraternity to all white deaf men who can qualify under its laws—and it gladly opens its doors to those who are willing to accept its principles and subscribe to its purpose.

The foundation of the great structure of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf is firmly established in **prosperity and security**. It has carried on a vast work—so vast that it would take a volume to describe—involving great sums of money—which has placed the Society in an almost impregnable position in the fraternal world. It has an administration that transacts its business in the sight of all men. It offers material benefits which should be prized very highly by the deaf, as it offers exceptional advantages in many ways, especially sick and death benefits and social privi-

leges. This Society undoubtedly cannot be lightly cast aside. However great the work is that is yet to be done, it has been proved to us by the tests of wholesome experience that in capacity, in honesty and far sighted sagacity, we have the men in its administration who will not only secure for our organization Peace and Security but increasing prosperity in the march of progress in this great country.

It is certainly "Going Some," to use a popular expression, for the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf to make the gigantic strides that it has for the past twelve years, and the membership has been impressed with the fact that this advancement was done in spite of the carping criticism indulged in by an element outside of the Society—an element which is especially vicious in its attack. But it is especially gratifying to know that our Society has always been upheld by the members who stood by it through thick and thin and today we look at it as a success in spite of obstacles that would have discouraged fainter hearts. We are still progressing and are in the vanguard of fraternal movement. We have perfected policies and methods that seemed, to us, gigantic in their difficulties and intricacies. Thank Providence we have been enabled to carry our ventures to such a pinnacle of success. It is an indisputable fact that whatever success this Society has obtained it speaks well not only for the loyalty of the membership that composes the Society but also for the deaf as a class.

What has it done for its members? you may ask. Its books show that it has paid out to the beneficiaries of deceased members a total of \$15,350.00, and to its members themselves over \$13,000.00 in sick and accident benefits; a sum total of approximately \$29,000.00 since its organization. In addition to all this, it has drawn those of the deaf who are on its roster into an organization that has not its equal in the world—an order "of, for and by the deaf," in all good ways that the phrase can be interpreted as intended to convey. It is a federation of the best of objects, and if you can answer that familiar question, "Are you a Frat?" in the affirmative, you indeed possess the key to our halls of Fraternity and Benevolence.

Pres. Hanson: Mr. J. F. Donnelly of New York will speak for the Knights of de l' Epee.

KNIGHTS OF DE L' EPEE.

Last summer when the Knights of De l' Epee met in convention in New York they delegated me to represent them and convey their good wishes to the N. A. D. The Knights is an organization of Catholic deaf men patterned after the Knights of Columbus. From its

foundation four years ago in Chicago the Knights of De l' Epee has steadily grown in members and popularity. It has the endorsement of priests who are interested in the welfare of the deaf. It has been said that the organization is opposing other societies of the deaf; this is untrue. The society extends the hand of fellowship and good will toward all other societies of the deaf. No society can claim to have been of more benefit to the deaf than our society. It is well understood that whatever benefits a certain class of the deaf indirectly benefits all the other deaf.

Permit me again to assure you that the Knights of De l' Epee wish this convention every success possible and in every good work for the general good of the deaf it will be found that the Knights individually and collectively will lend all the assistance in their power, ever bearing in mind the saying of the great Lincoln: "With charity for all; malice toward none."

Pres. Hanson: If there are no other fraternal delegates we will take up the next number on the program which is a paper by Mr. Eickhoff, on "The Objective Point of the N. A. D."

THE OBJECTIVE POINT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

By Arlington J. Eickhoff, of Michigan.

I had not expected, or wished, I may say, to have the honor to address this convention on any set subject, being myself on the Program Committee and of course averse to extending any honors to myself. However, the idea presented in my subject was my suggestion, and it was put up to me to treat of it.

I think I may claim, with all modesty, that my subject is about the most important that will, or can, come before you. The objective point of the National Association of the Deaf? I don't want to seem to insult your intelligence, but it would be safe to wager that not more than one in ten can say what that objective point is, even when I tell you it is plainly set forth as our prime object in our Articles of Association. "The improvement, development, and extension of schools for the deaf throughout the world, and especially in the United States." Surely our Association could not have a worthier object.

To be sure, this improvement, development, and extension of our schools lies primarily in other hands than ours; very able and efficient hands, as we can avouch. Yet our wish and expressed aim to have a part in this great work can never be regarded as meddling with what is none of our business. The noble men and women who did so much for us—and who are doing so much for those who come after us would be the first to say that their plans and meth-

ods are by no means perfect, and that they are always ready to receive suggestions that will lead to better results. Who are so well fitted to offer such suggestions, who have such a legitimate interest in the matter, as we, who have been through the mill? We should be able to tell them just what things in our schooling we have found most useful and beneficial to us in our varied after-careers; in what respects we have found our education and training—in schoolroom and shop, in morals and discipline—lacking.

We not only are best fitted to offer recommendations, we are, as said, the ones of all who have the most vital interest in the matter, who have the best right to be heard. Whatever proper, well-judged action we might take would not be butting in, and could never be so regarded. In fact we have had ample invitation and assurances from our good friend, Dr. Dobyns, in behalf of the Convention of Teachers of the Deaf. I understand that he has been making plans for us to have a day especially our own at next summer's meeting. We could ask no warmer welcome, no better opening.

What has been our attitude toward these kindly hints, suggestions, and offers. We have, in effect, hung coyly back in response to all advances as far as I can discover. In return for the attendance of Dr. Dobyns and Dr. Argo as fraternal delegates (their move first) at our last convention, at Colorado Springs, fraternal delegates from our Association attended the teachers' convention meeting at Delavan and presented a graceful little address. It praised the work of the teachers and schools and presented the excellent resolutions of the Association convention favoring the Combined System. I may be in error, but I believe this sums up our efforts in the cause of the education of the deaf during these thirteen years of the Twentieth Century since our incorporation. It may do as a beginning, but is it enough to justify lying on our oars? I, for one, think not.

What should we do? As said before, superintendents and teachers frankly admit the imperfections that must attend theirs as all human effort, and will unaffectedly welcome definite suggestions looking towards real improvement in any way. It is not my place here to point out defects, but I would advise the appointment of a strong committee for thorough investigation and action. Say of nine members, four of them teachers (of whom we have some the equal in ability of any in the profession) and five of them laymen, chosen from among the most prominent and successful of our number. Perhaps the representation might better be three and six. Give the layman their chance just providing sufficient check for them.

Let this committee cover the whole broad subject: Combined System and Oral Method; school and trade departments; schoolroom work and outside work supervision and discipline; a uniform

standard course of study, and perhaps the bringing of the same under the direct control of the States' educational departments; common school and higher school education; foreign and domestic matters; in short everything.

It will be a big order. There will be exercise for what we may call statesmanship of the highest quality. Any one might well be proud to serve in such a work, on such a committee. Let it push and complete its work as rapidly as possible, find if the results of the same actually receive the welcome they should command from superintendents and teachers, and arrange to present it to them by their next meeting.

Just a word as to the Combined System and Oral Method. We have been too prone to condemn the latter in unmeasured terms. There are, in some cases at least, abuses in the use of signs at which the oralist may point, and which they may assert to be the cause and justification of their method—too much use of signs in teaching, talk allowed among the pupils in school and in evening study hour and the like. There may, for all we know, be things in the application of the Oral Method—as strict attention to business—that we might well adopt. If any good thing can come out of Nazareth, let us welcome it.

It is time to stop taffying or unthinking abuse and platitudes, and do things—big things. Let us get busy and do them.

Pres. Hanson: Discussion is in order. If none we will take up new business.

Mr. Veditz: The matter of the gavel must not be overlooked. I move that the convention present to the retiring president, Mr. Hanson, as a souvenir of the convention, the gavel received from Mr. and Mrs. Rice.

Seconded by Mr. Wyand.

Mr. Cloud: (Picking up the gavel and reading from the card attached.) This says, "Presented to the N. A. D." Are we justified in disregarding this designation of the gift and giving it to some one else? It was presented to the N. A. D. Can we give it away? How can we when it is not ours to give away?

Mr. Hubbard: If we agree with the stand taken by Mr. Cloud, can we not leave it in Mr. Hanson's hands indefinitely? If we never call for its return, it remains with him.

Mr. Regensburg: I move to amend that we first ask the consent of Mr. and Mrs. Rice.

Seconded by Mr. Schroeder.

Mr. Long: It seems to me that there can be no question about our right to give it to Mr. Hanson or about the attitude of Mr. and Mrs. Rice. They sent the gavel to the Association without knowledge of our custom. It is very unlikely they had any particular con-

cern as to what we did with it further than that it should be recognized as a gift from them. They wished to show their interest in the Association and the American deaf; they sent the gavel with this purpose in view; if it is our custom to give such things to the retiring presidents, the donors will certainly offer no objection to our doing so in this case. It is ours to do with as we see fit. To ask their permission is wholly unnecessary.

Mr. Veditz: Fifteen years ago the victor of Manilla Bay came home. A subscription was taken up and a home purchased and presented to him. It was given to Dewey in appreciation of his heroic deed. He gave it to Mrs. Dewey. The only people who were mad about it were those who never subscribed a cent. Those who did give were content to let him do as he pleased with it.

This gavel is now ours; I believe we can do as we please with it; there is no sense in sending and asking permission of the donors. Give it to Mr. Hanson and then write and tell Mr. and Mrs. Rice what we did with it.

Mr. Drake: The President of the United States gets many valuable presents from different people and from other nations. When he leaves the White House he does not take these things away but leaves them at the White House. But we have no White House and no place to keep such things. Let the president keep the gavel; if we keep it, it will become a white elephant on the hands of whoever has custody of it. Give it to the president.

Mr. Bell moved the previous question, seconded by Mr. Greener. Mr. Hodgson asked for a word, but Mr. Bell refused to yield the floor and the motion was put, and lost. Mr. Hodgson was given the floor.

Mr. Hodgson: I want a word, merely to agree with Mr. Veditz and to offer an amendment to the effect that the convention vote sufficient money to have a silver plate placed on the gavel upon which is to be engraven a statement as to how the gavel came into the possession of the association and that it was presented to the president. Will Mr. Veditz accept the amendment?

Mr. Veditz: Certainly.

Pres. Hanson: It is now in order to vote upon Mr. Regensburg's motion to ask permission of Mr. and Mrs. Rice to present the gavel to the president.

Mr. Wyand: I wish a word on that subject. Don't do it. In 1899 the deaf of France took up a subscription and made a statue of the Abbe de l' Epee and sent it to Kendall Green as a present to Dr. Gallaudet from the deaf of France. It was unusually large and Dr. Gallaudet could not get it into his house. He was puzzled as to what to do with it. He thought of the college chapel. The statue

was large and imposing; the chapel seemed to be the proper place for it so he presented it to the college.

This action of Dr. Gallaudet offers a precedent. Were the deaf of France indignant? Did Dr. Gallaudet first ask their permission to give it to the college? By no means. We have no trophy case; we could not keep a collection of gavels; there is no officer to take charge of it. Give it to the president.

Mr. Regensburg: I think we are wasting time when there is more important business to discuss. It may be all right to give it to the president but I think it a matter of courtesy to ask the donors and it will cost but a few cents postage, while we are wasting \$10 worth of time.

Mr. Roberts moved the previous question.

Mr. Greener: Ask Mr. Regensburg to withdraw his amendment.

President Hanson: Will Mr. Regensburg withdraw his amendment?

Mr. Regensburg: Yes.

No objection being offered this was allowed.

Mr. Veditz's motion as amended by Mr. Hodgson to add the plate was put to vote and carried with one vote opposing.

HONORING GARFIELD AND MANN.

Pres. Hanson: Mr. Hubbard has the floor.

Mr. Hubbard: We journeyed to Cleveland after hearing much about the city and convention. We came, we saw, and we were conquered. The city has more than equalled our expectations and all the promises that were made by the energetic local committee. But while we are enjoying ourselves here in Cleveland let us not forget its beautiful cemetery and that lying asleep beneath its sod are two loved and honored friends of ours. The first of these is James A. Garfield and the other Rev. Austin W. Mann, both of whom labored earnestly in behalf of the deaf. While in Congress, Garfield assisted Gallaudet College in many ways and is entitled to be remembered gratefully by us.

Forget not the long, sad, summer days of 1881 when Garfield lay in the White House, the victim of an assassin's bullet; we watched the papers day by day with hopes alternately rising and falling as the frequent bulletins came from the sick room. At last he was called, and now his remains lie entombed beneath a memorial in Lakeview. Let us not neglect this opportunity to pay our tribute.

The other friend of many years was Rev. Mr. Mann. Tho suffering from constant bodily ailment, he labored unceasingly for the spiritual welfare of the deaf. These two friends lie asleep near us;

I think it would be appropriate should we all go in a body on Sunday to the cemetery and place flowers upon their graves in recognition of their labors in behalf of the deaf. In this way we may also show to the public that while we are busy with the interests of the living, we are not unmindful of our debt to the dead.

I therefore move that a committee be selected to place flowers upon the graves of both on Sunday after church services, if the weather permits; and that the members of the Convention in a body make a pilgrimage to their shrines.

Seconded by Mr. Allabough.

Pres. Hanson: How many did you propose in the committee?

Mr. Hubbard: From 3 to 5.

Mr. Cloud: Five would be the best number.

Mr. Veditz: This is a beautiful sentiment; I propose we pass this motion with a rising vote of approval.

Mr. Cloud: A motion like this must carry an appropriation clause; I would limit the amount to be expended to the discretion of the committee but not to exceed \$10. When we thus honor Garfield it will no doubt be pleasing to his son who helped us in the Civil Service fight while a member of Roosevelt's cabinet.

The motion, carrying Mr. Cloud's amendment, was carried by a rising vote.

Mr. Howard: I am chairman of the committee on laws. We held a conference yesterday and wish to continue it today. We are anxious to solve the problem of reorganization. Let us stay and talk it over; it is for the interests of the association.

After announcements by the local committee, Mr. Schroeder moved to adjourn. Seconded by Mr. Hasenstab and carried. Adjourned at 3:50 p. m.

Thursday Evening

AUGUST 21

This was Fraternity evening. The National Fraternal Society of the Deaf held a grand conclave at the American House, at which the Cleveland Division acted as host. A large class of notables were initiated into the solemn mysteries of the order, and the proceedings lasted into the small hours.

Please give my warmest
greetings to the convention
and assure them that I
shall do all I can to
see that the utmost justice
is done the deaf mutes.

Woodrow Wilson

The White House,
Washington D.C. Aug. 7, 1913,
George M. Veditz

FACSIMILE OF PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON'S MESSAGE,
CONVEYED THROUGH MR. VEDITZ, TO THE TENTH
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF THE DEAF.

Friday Morning Session

AUGUST 22, 1913

Meeting called to order in the assembly room of the Hotel Hollenden, at 9:25, President Hanson in the chair.

Invocation by Rev. Father McCarthy.

The minutes of the previous day were read and corrected. On motion of Mr. Greener, seconded by Mr. Bell, the minutes as corrected were approved.

President Hanson: Supt. Jones of the Ohio school is here this morning and if no objection is offered I will ask him to the platform to make a few remarks, as he must leave soon.

ADDRESS OF SUPT. JONES.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel honored to be called upon to address you. I am aware of the high character of this convention. I have heard all you have written for the public, and I have met many of you. A great many of your members have been pupils under me in the Ohio school, and as your bright and intelligent faces look up to me I feel the honor the more.

I hardly know what to say to you; but I would like to give a few words of advice and help. You already know that all Ohio gives you her greeting and wishes your meeting to be an enjoyable and successful one. I bear to you the good will of the Ohio School for the Deaf.

My interest in the deaf began eighteen years ago when I was superintendent of the Manchester school. A deaf man came to me with a subscription paper asking for help for some kind of a home. I later learned it was the Ohio Home for the Deaf. I read the appeal and with great pleasure gave my contribution. I went with him into a store and asked others to help; they were glad to do so. The man thanked me with a smile and went his way. That was the beginning of my interest in the deaf. Three months later I was surprised when informed that I was being considered for the superintendency of the Ohio School for the Deaf. My selection came as a surprise for I had not applied for the position and had not dreamed of doing such work. But I am glad now that the work and I met. We have surely been good friends.

When I came to the school all was strange to me; I could not even make the letter "a," much less a sign. On the opening day, for I took charge in vacation, when the boys and girls filed thru the office to register, I shook hands with them and at once felt the thrill that goes with genuine interest. I determined to learn their language. (Applause.)

My interest grew from day to day and I thought much about how I could help improve the school. I wanted to see it grow and reach a high standard of success of which the State and the deaf might be proud. Many opportunities for improvement soon opened up and from that day until now the school has had the best that is in me.

You do not realize what you can do. People who stand in the lobby and watch you are surprised at your intelligence and capabilities. They asked me many questions about you and are greatly interested in you. It is the same all over the world; people are greatly interested in the deaf. You know how people feel toward you by the way they treat you everywhere.

But sometimes a deaf person goes astray as a hearing person does. Then it is like a fly in the coffee. You go into an eating place and order your dinner. You sit talking with your friends when suddenly you notice a fly in your coffee. It gives you a very unpleasant shock. You call the waiter and have the coffee thrown out. The same sensation strikes me when I see a drunken deaf man, or hear of one who has committed theft or done something wrong. As people honor and respect the deaf above others when they are worthy, so they withdraw farther from them when they are unworthy.

Now what will your association accomplish? What is your purpose? We are all interested in that. If it is based on a high purpose with a worthy object in view it will succeed and be of service to you and the deaf generally. If it be built on a narrow foundation of your personal wishes and your personal ambitions it will fail. It must have as its object personal service to others for the good of all.

I have had correspondence with your president Mr. Hanson, and have read what he has written for the press. He is a wise, broad, liberal and fair man. There are others here, too, whose writings I have read, your secretary and others who are worthy leaders of your class. You can afford to follow them. They cause people to honor the N. A. D.

There is no danger of the Sign Language disappearing. (Applause). It will live long after you and I are dead. If we were all to die tonight, a hundred years from now it would still be alive and

serving the deaf. (Applause.) It has no enemies. People may differ as to its use in school—that is all.

But there is some danger to the combined system, as I see it, and I feel it my duty to tell you. I come to this conclusion from what I see happening in a few states. I see signs of opposition. It is because in our combined schools speech and lip-reading are not taught well enough. I do not mean that more pupils should be taught orally, perhaps too many are placed in the oral department now; but to teach those in oral classes better so as to command the respect of parents and friends. Their speech and lip-reading should be of use to them after they leave school. Parents have a right to insist on that. Fifteen years ago parents were asking for speech. Now they are asking for better speech. When oral pupils from our combined schools return home and cannot speak so as to be understood, parents want to know why, and they are blaming this failure on the combined system.

I feel it is your duty to stand squarely for the best teaching of speech in our combined schools. Unless you do that you will be counted against speech and your influence will be lessened.

If a combined school selects untrained and incompetent teachers to teach speech the work will fail and the combined school is under condemnation. But on the other hand, if the school appoints competent, well-trained teachers and places them under good supervision, speech will improve and be usable; parents will be happy and there is no quarrel with the combined system. It is a very important matter to you that the N. A. D. should stand the test for the good of all. If the speech cannot be taught in a combined school so the results will compare with that taught in an oral school, some day the parents will demand that our schools be oral. Practical speech will be the test. The superintendent of a combined school has not done his duty until he employs good teachers, places them under good supervision, makes favorable conditions for good results and demands them. If the speech and lip-reading are then poor, the combined system is not to blame. There are two courses for the combined system; the one leads to failure and extermination, the other to success and permanency. The latter means that the combined schools should meet the expectations of parents.

Another thing that is injurious to the combined system, is the attitude of many school papers and of unthinking, irresponsible correspondents. They are constantly criticising oral work. Most of the schools are half or more oral. If they are half bad they are all bad. The criticisms are not against the deaf schools of England, Germany, France or the day schools and oral schools in our own country. They are against the combined schools.

You will do good by selecting discreet, brainy writers who will help the combined schools by supporting their speech work and encouraging it.

A few years ago our poor speech work was embarrassing and there was just complaint. Today the sky is clearer and I can see hope for the future. If we meet the expectations of parents our school will continue under the present method. But we must keep abreast of the time and consider the pupils that are, and not those that have been.

Let us then make the combined school strong in good work, strong in speech and strong in character. I feel it is my duty to tell you this and know you will understand my purpose.

I receive many letters of inquiry from the deaf concerning our work. I know my answers do not always please them; but I must be honest in my statements and fair to the parents of the children now in our school. Other superintendents, I know, are laboring under the same conditions. They are trying to improve the schools under them and to give the children better facilities in every way. They need your friendship and your good will.

In conclusion, I want to repeat that you need not be apprehensive for your beautiful and effective sign language. As long as there are deaf people in the United States the sign language will live as a perpetual blessing to them. Only, if you are a teacher, do not abuse it in the school room. It is poor work that hurts it. Good work by its friends helps it. It is an inheritance to all deaf, however educated, and each and every one in the fullness of time should come into his own.

I would be glad to have any of you, who can, come to the Columbus reunion. We shall feel honored to have you with us. You will be welcome. Everything is ready for you and I close with the hope of seeing some of you next week.

Mr. Todd moved a rising vote of thanks. Seconded by Mr. Bardes. Carried.

Pres. Hanson: The first thing on the program this morning is the report of the director of the Industrial Bureau. Mr. Hunt, the director, is not present but has sent his report thru one of the members of the committee. Mr. Glover will read the report.

Vice-president Schroeder was called to the chair.

Mr. Glover: I will not give the industrial statistics but leave them to be printed. The financial report will also be omitted and I will give merely the report of the work of the Bureau.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL BUREAU.

I respectfully present my report covering the work of the Industrial Bureau for the years 1911-12-13.

EXHIBIT AND STATISTICS

Your committee has labored hard and faithfully to get together a creditable Industrial Exhibit for this convention. We have not met with much encouragement. The majority of the deaf are not in favor of this feature. I suggest that it be discontinued. I strongly approve of State Fair Exhibits.

Your committee also failed to secure all the figures on Industrial conditions that it desired. The Bureau sent out 3,500 question blanks and 2,000 deaf were met personally. From these, 2,021 blanks were returned. It cost the Association three cents each to secure figures on these 2,021 names. At this rate it would cost \$1,800 to secure correct figures on the deaf of the States and I doubt if the Association could get the figures desired at any price. I suggest that the Bureau co-operate with the United States government in getting figures, and any data it desires. The figures on the 2,021 names will be found attached to this report.

INCREASE SCOPE OF BUREAU.

On my lecture trip last winter I found several instances in which deaf people had been cheated in land sales by fake representation. I also found many cases where parties had been wrongly advised in moving from one state to another in hopes of improving their chances of securing steady employment.

I think it wise to increase the size of the committee. Have the Bureau in charge of a Director and have under him one member of the Association from each state. The member ought to live near the seat of government. He should keep posted on land values, crops grown and industrial conditions. He should keep in touch with the Bureau of Labor of his state.

Any party desiring information in the above line could write to the Director and he in turn could secure the information from one of his committee.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS IN STATE SCHOOLS.

During the past year I visited ten Schools for the Deaf. In most every school I found the Industrial Section far behind the other departments. In some cases shops had been closed and other Industrial departments were in the hands of poor teachers. In every case I was told that the cause was a lack of funds. The deaf in the states should co-operate with the heads of schools and assist them in all ways possible in getting legislatures to allow all the money needed to properly run the Industrial Departments.

Trained teachers only should be employed. They come high, but the state as well as the deaf, get the benefit of good up-to-date industrial training.

Some of our schools are closing their shoe-making departments. I do not hesitate to say that this is a mistake. During the past year I traveled through several states and visited several large cities. On the trip I visited twenty-one shoe shops owned and managed by deaf men. These shops were valued all the way from \$500 to \$3,000 each. Every shop was a money maker.

Our superintendents should make it a point to see that as much English is used in the shops as in the school rooms. Words come up every day in the shop that are rare in the school room. Remember always, that the deaf workman must take his instructions in writing, and to make a mistake, or to waste time in asking questions may mean the loss of a job.

A foreman of a Kansas City planing mill told me recently that he has had a deaf man in his mill for eight years. He said to me: "That man gives me less trouble than any man I have, and I have twenty-two. I write down every day what I want done and leave the order on his bench and the work is always done right, and on time."

I find the deaf workman appreciated everywhere; that is, if he is able to do as well, or "just a little better" than his hearing brother. Let our superintendents make this a motto, "Just a Little Better."

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Social conditions among the deaf, I find, are the same as among the hearing.

Entertainment costs the deaf a little more than it does the hearing. The deaf cannot take advantage of free concerts, lectures, etc. Almost every entertainment costs the deaf money. Lectures in signs and motion pictures seem to find the most favor. Both are cheap and instructive. The only bad feature in motion pictures is, that objectionable films are now and then shown. Our films should be on the road all the time.

The saloon, pool-hall and social evil start many of our deaf boys wrong even before they leave school. I believe this is caused by poor supervision. I believe in the deaf supervisor. Superintendents can feel free to write me on this subject. I have facts that I am sure will surprise many of them.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report permit me to express my appreciation of the assistance in my labors, and the acts of courtesy shown me,

by the superintendents, officers and teachers of the schools I visited last year. I desire, also, to thank the members of this Association and the deaf in general for your assistance by suggestive words of counsel and encouragement.

With a prayer of thanks to Almighty God for His kind care in the past, and asking for all that is good for the deaf in the future, I submit this report.

LYMAN M. HUNT,
Director.

FINANCIAL REPORT INDUSTRIAL BUREAU.

Total Received	\$147.35	
(above does not include borrowed money.)		
Paid out	\$139.39	
Cash on hand	7.96	
<hr/>		
Total	\$147.35	
How used:		
Printing and paper	54.10	
Postage and cards	57.89	
Express	2.45	
Meetings	20.00	
Cash book	3.75	
Paper, 12 copies .....	.30	
Exchange checks .....	.40	
Twine 25c, and paste 25c .....	.50	
<hr/>		
	\$139.39	\$139.39
<hr/>		
Balance	\$	7.96

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

These figures are from 2021 replies.

1. Q. How many years did you attend school?

A. Average 8 years.

2. Q. Would you risk a business matter carried on through speech and lip-reading?

A. 100 per cent no.

3. Q. What do you think of farming as an occupation for the deaf?

A. Over 85 per cent think it good. No answer from the other 15 per cent.

4. Q. What trades do you think are best for the deaf?

A. 1, Farming; 2, Printing; 3, Shoemaking; 4, Carpentry; 5, Painting; 6, Book-binding.

5. Q. Did you learn your trade at school?

A. About 37 per cent are following the trades learned all or in part in our state schools.

6. Q. The average number of days in the year employed?

A. Average 204.

7. Q. Do you own a home?

A. .328 per cent yes.

8. A. Do you belong to a labor union?

A. About .092 per cent yes, and they favor the idea.

9. Q. Do you think the deaf should be taught a complete trade while in school?

A. 80 per cent yes.

10. Q. What was the greatest difficulty you have met in the industrial world?

A. Difficulty in getting a start and lack of proper training.

L. M. HUNT,

Director Industrial Bureau.

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU AWARDS.

Arthur W. Adams, Cleveland, O., house painter.

Clyde Long, Indianapolis, Ind., wood mosaic work.

Bertha Ross, Cleveland, O., hand-made pillow tops.

Fred C. Ross, Cleveland, O., water color painting.

Wallace S. Clarke, Grand Rapids, Mich., label cutting.

Photographs of National Fraternal Society of the Deaf.

Miss Grace Albert, Dayton, O., embroidery.

Walter J. Thurston, Blue Hill, Kansas, corn and wheat samples.

A. S. Hewetson, Riverside, Cal., photographs of orange grove and two silver cups.

William Lipgens, New York, gold chased work.

Cadillac auto from Allentown, Pa., 515 miles, Will A. Arnold, Albert A. Meyer, Rev. F. C. Smielau. Two days, Rev. F. C. Smielau, driver

Ida Millard, Bridgeport, O., embroidery.

Mrs. Hattie Edam, Cleveland, O., rag bags.

Susie Boettner, Cleveland, O., embroidery and drawn work.

Cora Uhl, bead work.

Mrs. F. C. Krull, Cleveland, O., over and over curling stitch work.

David Friedman, Cleveland, O., astronomical telescope, and iron work.

H. DeWitt Himrod, Erie, Pa., engraving and plate-printing.

Mr. Keiser: I notice in the brief financial report no detail of certain expenditures and receipts. There were no memoranda of certain commissions known to have been paid. I understand the N. A. D. has been in existence for 33 years and during that time has collected and handled from eighty to ninety thousand dollars. It has erected a monument to Gallaudet, placed in the college a bust of Garfield; raised a fund for motion pictures and more lately raised a fund to repair the monument at Hartford. During all these years

there has been no suspicion attached to the administration of these funds. If the N. A. D. asked for funds, the deaf have been quick to respond because they have had confidence in it. Mr. Hunt's efforts to raise money for the Industrial Bureau were all right. The deaf were ready to give for they had confidence in the Association they were asked to help—a confidence built upon years of honest administration. But now suppose the President of the association appoints me a committee of one to solicit funds for some purpose; I ask the deaf for money and for every dollar I receive I pocket 50 cents commission. Is this right? Certainly it is not. I believe that when the N. A. D. is interested in any movement, any number of the members would volunteer their services and not ask a commission—some times not even expenses for postage and stationery.

When the deaf of New York were asked to aid the N. A. D. Industrial Bureau they were willing to give for that purpose but not for a commission to a collector. One man I know of withheld his exhibit which he had prepared for the Industrial display here when he heard of the action of this collector.

The reputation of the association for 33 years is a valuable one and must be guarded. When we give money to the association we want to be sure it will be used for only one purpose.

Acting-President Schroeder: The report of the Endowment Committee is in order. Dr. Fox will read the report in the absence of Chairman Wright.

Dr. Fox: I wish it clearly understood that the report is written by Mr. Wright and is not my report.

REPORT OF ENDOWMENT FUND COMMITTEE.

The Endowment Fund Committee regrets it is unable to report any further additions to the fund, the present amount of \$228 in the treasury having been contributed during previous administrations, chiefly from the surplus remaining in the hands of the local committee of arrangements of the Colorado Springs convention.

The present committee took up its task at the time the Gallaudet monument repair fund was being raised, and to which the deaf responded liberally, and it was not deemed advisable to ask for contributions to the endowment fund at that time.

From a review of the efforts of former endowment committees it is evident none of the wealthy philanthropists find any inducement for them to contribute toward the N. A. D. fund. The deaf of America can and should help themselves, as evidenced by the various funds raised when an organized effort is made. Therefore your committee suggests that the association take action on the following:

1st—That December 10 (or some other significant day) be

designated as "Endowment Fund Day" and yearly thereon subscriptions be solicited and collected by properly authorized agents of the association.

2nd—That a certain percentage of initiation fees and dues be turned into the fund.

Your committee understands the moving picture fund committee has secured all of the films contemplated at the time the fund was collected, and more, and with the completion of present contracts there will be a considerable surplus, and this the moving picture committee, through its chairman, Mr. O. Regensburg, has expressed a willingness to turn over to the endowment fund, and thus fulfill every pledge under which the fund was collected. Your committee hopes the convention now in session will authorize such a transfer.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. WRIGHT,
T. F. FOX,
J. B. HOTCHKISS,
HARLEY D. DRAKE,
A. L. ROBERTS.

Mr. Hasenstab: I have a communication from Mr. Regensburg and some correspondence touching this matter which he has asked me to read. This statement gives the result of an effort on the part of a self-appointed committee in Chicago, of which I was one member, to secure aid for the Endowment Fund from a wealthy man in Chicago:

THE ENDOWMENT FUND OF THE N. A. D.

I hope the interest in the Endowment Fund is not dead. If the Endowment Fund committee has done anything, the public, I am sure, would appreciate being taken into its confidence.

All that I have heard was of a direct request from its chairman, Mr. Wright, who asked that the Motion Picture Fund committee donate \$1,000.00 to its cause. This request the Motion Picture Fund committee treated politely, but in absence of authority, could make no such contribution to help the Endowment Fund committee make a respectable showing at Cleveland. Furthermore, the President, to whom the request was referred to for advice, regarded it as a joke, but well meant.

However, the Motion Picture Fund committee, does not want to be understood as blocking the efforts of Mr. Wright, and discussed a resolution referring the matter of a contribution to the convention. The rumor of such a contemplated action has brought forth several protests from contributors to the fund who insist that the fund be applied exclusively to its original purpose and no other, and the matter rests there.

Rev. Mr. Hasenstab, Rev. Mr. Flick and myself are not members of the Endowment Fund committee, but are nevertheless vitally interested in the task before it and were fortunate to make an appointment with a widely known philanthropist for last week. This kind gentleman introduced us to his private secretary who investigates all such requests and the latter gentleman gave us a respectful hearing, not for a few minutes as the appointment stipulated, but for a full hour and a half. The prepared address below was read to him:

Chicago, Ill., May 29, 1913.

We are here in behalf of the National Association of the Deaf, an organization of deaf residents of the United States.

The Association has had a useful existence since the summer of 1880. Its standing object is the uplift and advancement of the deaf in all possible ways—intellectual, moral, industrial and social. Its conventions are held triennially, the most remarkable of which was the World's Congress of the Deaf, held in this city during the World's Fair of 1893, a large number of deaf representatives from European countries attending.

Its opportunities for greater usefulness are many, part of which have, by reason of limited finances, been checked. That its finances have been limited is due rather to the industrial standing of the deaf in general, nearly all of whom are working folks.

It has been deemed advisable and necessary to raise an endowment fund, whose income should be sufficient to sustain all legitimate expenses incurred in promoting the interests of the deaf at large along industrial, intellectual, moral and social lines. There should be a national newspaper devoted to their cause, an industrial bureau, a lecture bureau, a legislative department and other departments through which these interests should be insured.

We have spoken thus far for the National Association of the Deaf and its opportunities, and in case we have aroused your interest in its behalf, we have accomplished something for the deaf at large (of whom there are 90,000 in the United States).

Briefly, we beg leave to ask for financial aid in starting and enlarging its endowment fund and that you may offer it on condition that the deaf make a like contribution, for then their interest will have been aroused and strengthened and eventually they will be able to look after their own interests.

The Association will meet in Cleveland, Ohio, August 20 to 27, this year, and will again consider the matter of an endowment fund. We would be pleased if we could announce your interest in the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

PHILIP J. HASENSTAB,
GEORGE FREDERICK FLICK,
OSCAR H. REGENSBURG.

Rev. Mr. Hasenstab, as spokesman for the party, followed up the address with a most eloquent plea, of which the gentleman made numerous notes. The advice we received was well worth all the pains and trouble we had taken in coming, and when certain conditions are complied with by the N. A. D. we are requested to come again to see him. Coming as we did as individuals, and not as representatives of the Endowment Fund committee, we found ourselves greatly handicapped, but nevertheless felt the interview was not without profit.

OSCAR H. REGENSBURG

Chicago, June 6, 1913.

Mr. Veditz: At the Log Cabin yesterday after the convention adjourned we talked of the Endowment Fund during the afternoon conference. The talk was purely informal. I suggested that Mr. Hubbard be made a committee of one to meet the deaf during the convention and ask for pledges to the fund. It was finally agreed to. This committee of one, of course, has no official standing. But if it is not contrary to the order of business, I move the convention agree to this arrangement and officially recognize Mr. Hubbard as a committee of one to solicit subscriptions to the Endowment Fund, he to be under the control of and work with the Endowment Fund committee.

Acting-President Schroeder: Action on the report of the Endowment Fund Committee is in order.

Mr. Hanson: I move we adopt the report.

Mr. Long: Is that word "adopt" or what? I understand if we adopt a report it binds the convention to carry out its recommendations and I object to that part of the report which recommends the Motion Picture Committee turn over part of its funds.

Mr. Hanson: What word do you want then?

Mr. Long: Suppose we say "accept;" that won't bind us.

Mr. Hanson: Change it to "accept," tho I don't think it makes any difference.

Seconded by Mr. Taylor, of North Carolina.

Dr. Fox: Now, right here, I would like to have a clear understanding of the matter of this report. As it seems to me, the attitude of Mr. Wright is that he understood Mr. Regensburg agreed to that arrangement in the disposal of part of the Motion Picture Fund, but did not demand it. Mr. Wright was trying to do his duty. When we saw the Hartford Monument Committee trying to raise funds we thought it a bad time to start our own solicitations and that we had better wait, and after that fund was raised we might do something. His heart and soul were in it, but we did not

want to try to do too much at once. The Gallaudet Monument Fund is now finished; the new committee of the Endowment Fund can go ahead with it. Mr. Wright did not demand the money from the Motion Picture committee. That is my understanding of it.

Mr. Regensburg: Last February Mr. Wright sent me a letter asking me to give \$1,000 to the Endowment Fund committee. While I did not agree to the idea I felt it was my duty to put the matter before the committee for consideration. So I made a motion to the committee that the amount be given, my object being to bring out discussion and find the sentiment of the other members. I wondered if President Hanson agreed to this move of Mr. Wright and so wrote him. He said he thought it was absurd to take money from the Motion Picture Fund at this time. The committee came to no definite decision and the matter was dropped. Afterward I learned that Mr. Wright intended to bring the matter before the convention here so I moved that we wait and let the matter be decided at Cleveland. The committee does not take any position in the matter but has left it entirely for you to decide.

Mr. Veditz: I think we need not quarrel about the Motion Picture Fund. On the subscription blanks it was distinctly stated that any balance after the work of the committee had been completed was to go to the Endowment Fund. But the work of the committee is by no means finished. We must wait until it is. If there is any balance it will automatically go into the fund without any action on our part. Give the Motion Picture committee time to complete its plans. After it is thru it will act. We need not quarrel about it now.

Acting-President Schroeder: Mr. Hanson's motion to accept the report is in order.

Mr. Cloud moved a vote be taken; seconded by Mr. Keiser; carried.

Mr. Hanson's motion carried without opposition.

Mr. Cloud: We have not yet acted upon the motion of Mr. Veditz to legalize the appointment of Mr. Hubbard as a committee of one to solicit subscriptions to the Endowment Fund.

Acting-President Schoeder: That will come up under new business. The report of the Industrial Bureau has not yet been acted upon.

Mr. Hanson: It is true that this report is not yet acted upon and I want to say a few words of explanation. Mr. Keiser criticized Mr. Hunt who is not here to defend himself, as he could not spare the money to attend. Neither is Mr. Cohen here to explain his action and we might withhold criticism. Mr. Hunt asked to take charge of the Industrial Bureau and I appointed him because of the interest he

showed in the matter. He went ahead with much enthusiasm. He sent out blanks. I did not want to pour cold water on his zeal and did not object. But later he found he had tried to do too much and it was discontinued. He had no authority to allow commissions, and I had not heard about it. I understand that the commissions received by Mr. Cohen have been refunded, and will be shown in the report. Mr. Hunt's intentions were good. He was very much interested and did valuable work. Maybe he did not act perfectly in all things but give him credit for the good work he has done. To stop further debate I move the report be accepted without any action on it, and that the debate be closed so as to meet Mr. Keiser's objections.

Mr. Veditz seconded.

Mr. Keiser: I desire to discuss this matter further. I happen to know the sentiment in New York. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction. It is not a slight matter which can be easily whitewashed. It is not good business to accept a report without an accounting of money. If the committee lacks courage to give it, something is wrong. I ask Mr. Hanson to withdraw his motion and allow me to offer a substitute providing for a committee of five to examine the report in detail and report to the convention later.

Mr. Hanson: I will consent.

Mr. J. C. Miller seconded Mr. Keiser's motion. Motion carried with three against.

Mr. Keiser: I suggest that the committee be named at once to give them time.

Acting-President Schroeder: Mr. Keiser wishes the committee named at once. I will therefore ask Mr. Keiser to act as chairman, with Messrs. Veditz, Miller, R. S. Taylor, and Tracy comprising the balance of the committee.

President Hanson resumed the chair.

President Hanson: I will ask for the report of the Motion Picture committee, Mr. Regensburg, chairman.

Mr. Regensburg: I would suggest that this report be deferred until after the exhibition of films tonight. After these have been seen you will be better able to consider the report.

Pres. Hanson: That is a good suggestion. If none is opposed the report will be postponed till later. I will then call for the report of the committee on the Hartford Monument.

Mr. Regensburg: I have word from the telegraph office to the effect that they were not able to deliver the message sent to Dr. Gallaudet as he was away on his vacation.

Dr. Fox: The committee appointed to collect the fund to repair

the Gallaudet Monument at Hartford collected over \$2,000. (Applause). It is not mentioned in my report but I wish here to acknowledge the valuable work done on the committee by Dr. Hotchkiss and Mr. Drake. It has been a pleasure to work with such members and they deserve the thanks of the Convention for the large amount of work they did and the fidelity with which they accomplished it. The report is accompanied by a financial statement showing from whom the money was received but does not include the numerous small accounts. I think it will be necessary for me to read only the totals from states and the complete statements to go on record in the proceedings.

REPORT OF THE HARTFORD MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Committee appointed to represent the association in the collection of a fund to be used in repairing the Monument in memory of the Reverend Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, at Hartford, Conn., respectfully reports.

The Committee was appointed on March 25, 1912, organized in September, and by the middle of October had distributed circulars and subscription blanks to agents throughout the country. The first bulletin of subscriptions received was issued in December. While some of the parties to whom blanks were sent did not make any collections, at least made no cash returns, the general response was quick and generous, the \$1,500 required being practically assured on December 11th. To keep the public informed of the progress being made, weekly bulletins were published in the Deaf Mutes' Journal. In these bulletins there were several unavoidable errors of statements, due to the fact that some collectors obtained subscriptions in other states than their own, which were credited to one instead of two or more states. In several instances agents were credited with the full amount of collections recorded in their lists, deductions for money orders and personal expenses being overlooked, in order that the name of every subscriber should be published.

The grand total of the contributions amounted to \$2,109.63, from which there was deducted \$90.80 for expenses, leaving a balance of \$2,018.83 which was deposited in the Union Savings Bank, Washington, D. C., and draws 3 per cent interest. As far as possible the errors and discrepancies which appeared in the bulletins have been corrected, but there still remains the sum of \$13.87 which has been credited to Unknown Contributors.

In closing its work the Committee congratulates the association, and takes the opportunity to express its sincere appreciation of the generous assistance rendered by the numerous agents, vol-

untary collectors, and thousands of contributors; to the superintendents and principals of both oral and combined schools for the education of the deaf for enthusiastic aid; to Prof. E. H. Currier, principal of the New York Institution, for the donation of the bills for printing; and to the editor of the Deaf-Mutes' Journal for the publication of the bulletins. All in combination have made possible the successful completion of this fund for the restoration of the monument to the father of deaf-mute education in America.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE FUND FOR THE REPAIR OF THE GALLAUDET MONUMENT.

Receipts.

Loan advanced by the N. A. D. for expenses	\$ 25.00
Alabama	8.75
Arkansas	18.65
British Columbia	4.00
California	39.95
Colorado	5.00
Connecticut	73.57
Delaware	1.50
District of Columbia	61.87
Florida	11.50
Georgia	26.10
Hawaii Islands	10.00
Idaho	7.60
Illinois	102.00
Indiana	40.90
Iowa	11.60
Kansas	40.16
Kentucky	26.41
Louisiana	26.70
Maine	49.54
Manitoba	4.00
Maryland	21.00
Massachusetts	164.95
Michigan	72.55
Minnesota	45.33
Mississippi	24.90
Missouri	23.55
Montana	19.10
Nebraska	13.59
New Hampshire	8.25
New Jersey	45.65
New Mexico	9.45
New York	427.97
North Carolina	25.80
North Dakota	10.85
Ohio	143.11
Oklahoma	13.61
Oregon	22.37
Pennsylvania	109.35
Rhode Island	13.00
South Carolina	13.21

South Dakota	16.98
Tennessee	40.53
Texas	11.25
Utah	14.75
Vermont	10.00
Virginia	10.37
Washington	54.50
West Virginia	36.67
Wisconsin	78.32
Various Unknown Contributors	13.87
Total	<u>\$2,109.63</u>

Expenditures.

October, 1912, Printing 1500 Letter-Circulars, 2300 Subscription Blanks, 200 Letters to Supts.	\$16.75
1 Copy of Bacheberle's Directory .....	.80
Postage	4.60
November, 1912, 8 Photographs Gallaudet Monument	6.00
2 Cuts Gallaudet Monument	6.40
500 Prints Gallaudet Monument	6.50
300 Large Manilla Envelopes	1.00
Express Fee on Blanks .....	.45
Postage	8.77
December, 1912, Expenses of F. M. Hayes, Agent .....	.25
Expenses of I. M. Robinson, Agent .....	.10
Expenses of C. D. Seaton, Agent .....	.18
Expenses of P. E. Seeley, Agent .....	.08
Expenses of W. C. Fugate, Agent	1.10
Expenses of W. J. Geilfuss, Agent .....	.75
Expenses of J. H. Cloud, Agent	3.75
Printing Programs for D. C. Play	1.50
Postage	1.25
January, 1913, Expenses of J. B. Bumgardner, Agent .....	.45
Expenses of Rion Hoel, Agent .....	.08
Expenses of Louis A. Divine, Agent .....	.18
Expenses of E. V. Kemp, Agent	1.25
Postage .....	.56
February, 1913, Postage .....	.20
Bank Charges for Collecting Checks .....	.90
March, 1913, Postage	1.05
May, 1913, Expenses of C. W. Charles, Agent .....	.75
Expenses of D. H. Marshall, Agent .....	.15
Return of N. A. D. Loan	25.00
Total	<u>\$90.80</u>

Recapitulation

Total Receipts	\$2,109.63
Total Expenditures	\$ 90.80
Balance in Union Savings	
Bank, Washington, D. C.	<u>\$2,018.83</u>

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, Chairman,
JNO. B. HOTCHKISS, Treasurer,
H. D. DRAKE,

Gallaudet Monument Repair
Fund Committee

Mr. Cloud: I move we accept, adopt, approve and in all other ways receive the report.

Seconded by Mr. Wyand. Carried by a standing vote.

Calls for Mr. Drake.

Mr. Drake stood up and received the cheers of appreciation.

Mr. Drake: I would like to mention a matter which Dr. Fox did not include and of which he may not have been aware. Dr. Hotchkiss has made a list of names of everyone who contributed to the fund and will place the same in some receptacle in the monument. I also have a number of pictures of the monument for distribution to those who may wish them.

Pres. Hanson: Next on the program is a paper by Rev. J. H. Cloud on "A Plea for a Statue of Abbe de l'Epee in America." I trust the discussion of the paper will be short.

PLEA FOR A STATUE OF ABBE DE L'EPEE IN AMERICA.

(Rev. Father McCarthy reading orally.)

Two hundred years ago and more today there was born in France a man who was destined to become the recognized founder of deaf-mute instruction and the father of the language of conventional signs—Charles Michel de l' Epee.

Of a family prominent in the annals of his country, possessed of ample means, endowed with a liberal education, having a heart strong in love and sympathy for humankind, and with every prospect of a brilliant career in whatever calling he might choose for himself, he departed from the beaten path of glory and made a new path, more glorious still, to be followed, in later years, by Sicard, by Clerc, by the Gallaudets, and by all who have been, and by all who are yet to be, the true friends, teachers, and benefactors of the deaf.

There stands in Versailles, on the outskirts of Paris, marking the birthplace of De l'Epee, a noble statue, heroic in size, lofty in sentiment, of rare artistic beauty, the work of a deaf sculptor and the gift of the deaf of France.

This statue is but a partial expression of the veneration in which De l'Epee is held by the deaf of his own country—a veneration shared by the deaf of other lands—but by none more than by the deaf of the United States.

It was fortunate that the elder Gallaudet, in his quest for information as to how the deaf might be taught, was finally directed to France. From the school founded by De l'Epee, and presided over by his illustrious pupil and successor, Sicard, Gallaudet obtained for the American deaf their two great boons—manual spelling and the sign language.

The American deaf, under the auspices of this Association, have erected, at Washington, a statue to their greatly beloved national benefactor, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. The national college for the deaf at Washington bears his name. The anniversary of his birth is receiving a wider observance with each succeeding year.

His place in the hearts and minds of the American deaf as their "friend, teacher and benefactor" is secure for all time.

But De l'Epee, the universal benefactor of the deaf, deserves a more fitting recognition at our hands than he has yet received. Let there be erected, under the auspices of this Association, at some place yet to be determined, a statue that will be a permanent memorial and a witness of the love and esteem which the American deaf have for him who founded the first public school for the deaf, the most successful method of educating the deaf, and who gave the deaf the manual alphabet and the language of conventional signs—Charles Michel de l'Epee.

Father McCarthy: I was caught in the rain yesterday and for shelter stepped into the vestibule of a house on the way until the storm should pass. There happened to be a stranger in the doorway, a fine appearing gentleman, of whom I asked the direction to the Hollenden Hotel. He courteously indicated the devious road, "but," said he, "you must take my umbrella, for it would not be well for you to get wet." I was astounded at the kindly offer from a casual wayfarer; still, thanking him, I took the umbrella, which, by the way, was of expensive design, thinking the action was good for him and for me, for it gave expression to his goodness of heart and filled me with renewed confidence in human nature. It also set me thinking of that stranger who, some two hundred years ago, found a benighted deaf-mute child in distress. "Come with me," said he, "I will give you food and raiment and shelter; I will lead your soul from darkness into light." That stranger was Abbe de l'Epee. Who shall measure the beneficence of that kindly deed then, since, and to the end of time? I venture to say our own country has received the largest share, and yet not a stone has been raised, not a flower has been dropped in memory and gratitude to the benefactor who gave all he had and spent his life for the regeneration of the deaf. We have waited overlong; let us assume this undertaking now with a large heart and erect such a monument as will show the whole world that the deaf are grateful to the man who sacrificed his means, his talent and his life for their world-wide and lasting disenthralment.

Mr. Wyand rose to speak.

Pres. Hanson: I think we had better put off the discussion till we take up new business.

Mr. Cloud: I think we had better settle the matter right now.

Mr. Wyand: You are all aware of the great advancement of the deaf of the United States. Few of you have ever seen an Episcopal and Catholic priest stand side by side on a platform with a common motive. In this matter, it is proper that we put aside all differences of religion. We all confess we owe our present condition

and happiness to a priest. I am an ordained Baptist preacher but I may say that I have many friends, open hearted and generous, who are Catholics but I never think of our difference in religion.

We have many memorials to benefactors of the deaf, but to the father of all who delivered us from bondage we have shown no substantial honor. I think it is high time the deaf of the nation should show their gratitude by erecting a statue equal to or greater than that of Gallaudet. De l'Epee did most for the deaf. I feel like saying all I can for him.

Father Moeller: I want to see the sign language preserved. Let us erect a statue to the man who invented the language of signs. Rev. Mr. Cloud spoke of the statue at Washington. The deaf from all over the country go to Washington to be taught by the nation. We all want the sign language to live; let us show our love for the sign language by a memorial to him who originated this, the best way of teaching. I am sure that we can do it.

Discussion closed.

Pres. Hanson: We now have a paper by Mrs. Bates, on "Signs and Signs."

Mrs. Bates delivered her address which was read orally by Mrs. Flora F. Andrews.

Pres. Hanson: We will have a recitation by Mr. Marshall, entitled "Yankee Doodle."

Mr. Marshall's recitation followed.

Pres. Hanson: The committee on floral tribute to Garfield and Mann will be Messrs. Hubbard, Bell, Allabough, Waters, Miss Schonenberger and Mrs. Elmer Bates.

Should we not have a committee on Necrology?

Mr. McGregor: I move the chair appoint a committee of three on Necrology.

Seconded by Mr. Johnson. Carried.

Pres. Hanson: It will no doubt interest you to hear that Mr. Howard landed an impostor on the streets of Cleveland yesterday. He met the man on the streets and was asked for ten cents. Mr. Howard recognized he was an impostor when he pretended to talk in the sign language. He sent for a policeman and had him run in. He is to appear in court this morning and we will hear later of the result.

Mr. Long: Here is a design for a seal for the Association. It is submitted for the approval of the Association before having the die made.

Mr. Regensburg: I think it would be a good idea to have a motion picture film made of the exercises at the Garfield monument

on Sunday and take a picture of Mr. Hubbard delivering the address. In this way it can be perpetuated. So I wish all would be at the cemetery for the exercises.

The suggestion was informally approved.

Mr. Cloud: I move we take a recess until 2 p. m.

Seconded by Mr. Smielau. Carried.

Adjourned at 12:55 p. m.

Friday Afternoon Session

AUGUST 22, 1913

Meeting called to order at 1:50, President Hanson in the chair.

Pres. Hanson: We will take up the program where interrupted this morning. Mr. Cloud has the floor.

Mr. Cloud: This morning I outlined briefly reasons why the N. A. D. should take steps to erect a memorial to the Abbe de l'Epee, the memorial to take the form of a statue to be erected in the United States at some place and at some time hereafter to be agreed upon. De l'Epee was the originator of the sign language and the founder of the first public school for the deaf to be supported by the government. I feel that after 200 years the time is now ripe for us to show our gratitude, and for the services of our benefactor to be remembered. We already have a statue to Gallaudet; but De l'Epee is also worthy of being remembered, for it was he to whom we owe the sign language. I therefore move that the president select a committee consisting of representatives from different sections of the country, say, of twelve—more or less—to have power to organize, plan and go ahead in raising money for the purpose of this memorial and carry the project thru to completion. I think it wiser to leave the place and exact character of the memorial undecided for the present. Let the committee go to work and report its program to the convention.

Seconded by Mr. Schroeder.

Mr. Regensburg: I am not opposed to the idea but would call your attention to the fate of the statue of the Abbe sent from France to the World's Fair in 1893. It was on exhibition in Statuary Hall during the World's Fair. After the close of the Fair there was considerable discussion as to the disposition of the statue. It was finally decided to leave it in Chicago and present it to the public. I was a member of the committee to decide where it should be placed. We

selected the Public Art Gallery. It was placed there in a conspicuous spot. In a few years it disappeared. We began an investigation and after some inquiry found it had been stored down in the basement. We then got permission to have it placed in the Public Library across the street from the Art Gallery. On visiting the place one day I discovered it had been placed in the "Blind Room." Afterward the room filled with books and the statue was removed to make room for more. Today I don't know where it is. It might be a good idea for the committee that takes hold of this matter to get possession of the statue and have a bronze cast made of it. It was the gift of the deaf of France, and the work of this committee might include the making of a bronze cast of this statue.

Pres. Hanson: The question now is whether we shall undertake it at once or just agree to take steps in the matter and leave it for the new president to select the committee?

Mr. Cloud: My motion was to take the matter up at once.

Pres. Hanson: All in favor of Mr. Cloud's motion stand. Most of the audience stood up. Contrary minded? (One: Mr. Taylor of Michigan.)

Mr. Schroeder: I move the selection of the committee be left to the new president and the number of the committee be left to the Executive Committee to decide.

Seconded by Mr. Cloud.

Dr. Fox: I think Mr. Schoeder's motion should be supported. We have now done all we can. Leave the final decision to the new Executive Committee, and the new president. In a few days we old officers will be out of office. The matter is one that will come up for the new ones to handle; let them decide whether the committee be composed of 5 or 12.

Pres. Hanson: Mr. Schroeder has the privilege of withdrawing his motion if he is satisfied to leave it to the new president.

Mr. Schroeder: I am satisfied to leave it that way and withdraw my motion.

Pres. Hanson: The matter then is left with the Executive Committee. Mr. Cloud has the floor.

Mr. Cloud: At Euclid Beach yesterday, at an informal meeting, there was talk of ways and means for increasing the Endowment Fund. I wish to embody in a formal motion the consensus of opinion of that informal meeting, which is that December 10 or a date as near thereto as may be more convenient, each year be set aside as a date upon which the deaf in different localities should, by such means as they see fit, raise money for the Endowment Fund.

Pres. Hanson: For each year or for once?

Mr. Cloud: For each year until there is sufficient endowment.

Seconded by Mr. Veditz.

Pres. Hanson: Is there any opposition? (None). The motion is carried.

Mr. Veditz: At this informal meeting at the Beach yesterday there was another matter talked of and favorably received. The action was not formal but all agreed to it. This was to select Mr. Hubbard a committee of one to solicit subscriptions to the fund. I desire to make the motion that this suggestion be endorsed by formal action of the convention.

Seconded by Mr. Cloud.

Pres. Hanson: If there is no opposition the motion is declared passed. (None.) We now come to the report of the committee on laws.

Mr. Howard: The committee is not ready with a full report. Mr. Hanson proposed that we get together in caucus in the afternoon, talk freely and informally with the hope of getting some good ideas, and formulating definite plans. Then the committee would meet, put these ideas in shape and embody them in a final report to you in convention. Many who were interested did meet here; ideas were presented, criticized and freely discussed. The consensus of opinion is that we keep our old laws and build upon them as a basis—change and improve them. However, we have before us a whole plan properly presented as an amendment by Mr. Regensburg, to supercede our by-laws as a whole. It would be absurd to spend time on amendments and then drop the whole thing for Mr. Regensburg's plan. I move we neither discard Mr. Regensburg's plan nor adopt it as a whole but make use of such portions of it as we may need.

Seconded by Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Regensburg: I want to say that I agree with Mr. Howard, and withdraw my plan as an amendment to the whole and consent to have sections of it used as required.

Pres. Hanson: Since Mr. Regensburg withdraws his plan as an amendment to the whole we will use such parts as required.

Mr. Howard: There is one thing wrong about our constitution. We have a charter and a constitution. The first thing is to drop the word "constitution" and substitute the word "by-laws."

Pres. Hanson: Mr. Howard moves we change the word "constitution" to "by-laws."

Seconded by Mr. Keiser. Carried.

Mr. Howard (Reads the preamble to the constitution): Any amendment offered to that? In caucus the sentiment has been free-

ly expressed that the name of the association be not changed. I move the name of the association be not changed.

Seconded by Mr. Veditz. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Veditz moved that the President extend an invitation to the several state organizations of the deaf to become members of the N. A. D., on the basis of ten cents per year per member of said state organizations, said state organizations to preserve their independence in all matters concerning their government and aims as heretofore.

Seconded by Mr. Schroeder.

A long discussion of the matter followed. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Veditz, Fox, Schroeder, Stewart of Michigan, Wyand, Cloud, Hasenstab, Greener, White, Regensburg, Hodgson, Allabough, and Todd. No agreement was reached, and the motion was finally tabled.

Mr. Schroeder: I move that the president select a committee of five to meet with the committee on laws and agree on amendments to be submitted.

Seconded by Mr. Hasenstab. Carried.

Pres. Hanson: As members of this committee I name Messrs. Hasenstab, Stewart of Michigan, Veditz, Fox and Cloud.

Dr. Fox: Here is a telegram from Dr. Dobyns. The telegram is as follows: "Educated deaf will have day at Staunton Convention. Would like for Fraternal delegates to help prepare program. Greetings."

I move the president appoint a committee of three to assist in preparing a program for the day as suggested.

Seconded by Mr. Miller of North Carolina.

Mr. Cloud: Dr. Dobyns has shown great interest in the Teachers' convention and in the N. A. D. but in this instance he seems to have let his zeal run away with him. He goes out of his sphere to connect the teachers' association with the N. A. D. As a member of the Teachers' convention and also of the N. A. D. I fail to see any reason for bringing the N. A. D. into the Teachers' convention. By what right or authority can he do this?

Mr. Long: We are the members of the N. A. D. and that is just the reason we ought to show an interest in the convention of teachers and methods of instruction which they meet to discuss. Dr. Dobyns has given us an opportunity to present our views publicly. We have expressed our sentiments towards methods of instruction in resolutions. Now we have a chance to present them before those whom we wish most to impress. It may be this is an opportunity for

the camel to get his nose in and later we may be able to get in bodily. I think it is well that we should accept the invitation.

Dr. Fox: Some time ago Dr. Dobyns printed several questions to get the ideas and thought of the deaf on educational matters. I told him we deaf did not have quite a fair show. We attended the convention but were given little time to make ourselves heard. He evidently took the hint and has now offered the deaf a chance to tell what they think about educational matters. Now we can tell them at the convention. As Mr. Long has just said, it is the right thing to go and show the teachers at their own convention what we think. The teachers have always had their own way until the N. A. D. began to show opposition and then they began to take notice. We should accept the invitation.

Put to vote, the motion passed without opposition.

Pres. Hanson: The next paper on the program is by Mr. Tilden, on "Reorganization of the N. A. D., or Federation." Has any one heard from him?

Mr. Regensburg: He wrote me he would decide about coming about July 1. I have heard nothing since. I move we omit the number from the program with the understanding that if the paper has been prepared it be allowed to go in the proceedings.

Seconded by Mr. Bardes. Passed.

Mr. Todd: I have sheets, each containing a list of questions concerning the state associations, societies and clubs and I would like for some of you to come and get them to fill out with answers in order to help me gather certain data.

Pres. Hanson declared the meeting adjourned at 5:20 p. m.

Friday Evening

AUGUST 22

The convention members were given a street car excursion out to Lakewood, Ohio, where under the management of the Motion Picture Committee of the association the films made by the committee were shown at the Lakewood Theatre. A list of the films shown will be found in the report of the above named committee, elsewhere in this report. The pictures shown did not include those made at the convention.

Saturday, August 23

The Local Committee gave an all-day picnic at Luna Park. Various games and contests among the delegates were arranged and carried out by the managers of the affair. In the evening, through the courtesy of the management of the park, all the various attractions were thrown open to members of the convention.

Sunday, August 24

Religious services were conducted by visiting clergymen at various churches in the city. At the Euclid Avenue Baptist church Mr. John D. Rockefeller was an interested witness of part of the services conducted by deaf clergymen. Catholic services were held at the Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist, in the morning, and in the evening at the Cathedral Hall there was a gathering of Catholic deaf, under the auspices of the Knights of De l'Epee. The Episcopal and the Methodist churches were also well represented at the convention, the visiting clergy of the former holding conferences during the week.

Sunday afternoon probably the most beautiful and impressive feature of the convention occurred. The members went in a body to Lakeview Cemetery and at the tomb of President James A. Garfield tribute was paid to the memory of a true friend of the deaf. President Hanson introduced Mr. Willis Hubbard, of Flint, Michigan, who made an address lauding the good work President Garfield did for the deaf. A committee then entered the mausoleum and placed flowers upon the resting place of the martyred President. A similar program was carried out at the grave of the Rev. Austin Ward Mann, for many years an Episcopal missionary to the deaf of the Middle West. Motion pictures were taken of these scenes.

Monday Morning Session

AUGUST 25

The meeting was called to order in the Assembly Hall of the Hollenden Hotel at 9:10, President Hanson in the chair.

President Hanson: Rev. Mr. Michaels was to have made the invocation this morning but a letter from him states that he is still suffering from the effects of an operation performed some time ago and can not be here. Rev. Mr. Tracy will offer prayer instead.

After the invocation, the minutes were read. President Hanson announced that Mr. Taylor, of Michigan, who had voted under a misapprehension against the proposal to take steps toward raising money for a memorial to de l'Epee, wished to change his vote. It was allowed and the vote for the memorial made unanimous.

The minutes were then approved.

The following telegram from Dr. Dobyns was then read:

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 22, 1913.

President, National Association of the Deaf,

Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, O.

Please convey in the sign language at the Convention greetings of Mississippi School and express the hope that your meeting may be best and biggest ever.

J. R. DOBYNS,
Superintendent.

Mr. Greener: I move that during the remainder of the meetings of this convention all speeches be limited to 5 minutes per person, and that no person be allowed to speak more than once on the subject under consideration except by permission. We have only three days more of the convention and if we continue as we have been doing it will be impossible to complete the work in the specified time. If this motion is adopted we can finish our program as laid out for us.

Seconded by Mr. Cloud and carried with one dissenting vote.

Mr. Veditz: If not out of order I would propose that we take up the matter of reorganization and consider the report of the Committee on Laws. This committee met Saturday night and discussed all the amendments submitted and an agreement has been reached.

Mr. Howard: I move we change the order of business and call for the report.

Seconded by Mr. Todd and carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

During this report the chairman of the committee, Mr. Howard, occupied the platform jointly with President Hanson.

Mr. Howard: As explained by Mr. Veditz, the committee of 8 agreed on certain recommendations. First we agreed on a plan whereby individual membership be continued, with state and local

branches; and that the president select a committee to redraft the constitution to conform with these recommendations.

Here Mrs. Bates asked the privilege of the floor and announced that Mr. Rockefeller had sent an invitation to the Convention to visit his home at Forest Hill on such time as might be decided upon by the Convention.

After some discussion it was agreed to accept the invitation for that afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Cloud: I move we adopt the report of the Committee on Laws with its recommendations.

Seconded by Mrs. Bates and carried with one dissenting vote.

Mr. Howard: There are several amendments proposed; how are we to dispose of them?

Mr. Spear: Please explain what you mean. What amendments do you refer to?

Mr. Howard: Amendments made in due form and legally before the convention.

Mr. Spear: Three years ago at Colorado Springs I attended the Convention to help reorganize it. I am here again to help all I can. You don't need new laws; leave the N. A. D. alone. I know you can make this Association better without new laws. I have been educated in the School of Hard Knocks—and I have learned one truth: If we will all work we can accomplish wonders. After this meeting, go home and work for new members of the N. A. D. and each of you get one new member. If you work, you can win. You will never succeed by doing nothing. Do not be dissatisfied because you have no office—join the ranks. I am no officer. But I work.

I tell you that you do not need more laws. Several years ago at Colorado Springs you adopted several amendments. Now you propose to kill them and adopt others.

Now I move that a standing committee of three be appointed to go over all the laws, revise them according to what has been agreed upon by this committee of 8 and report in three years.

Seconded by Mr. Stewart of Michigan.

Mr. Hodgson: We have spent a good deal of time on this constitution. Mr. Spear remained at home until yesterday. We can not go over it all again for his benefit. If he is interested in the matter why did he not come in the beginning? There has been much discussion already. Now I move to amend the motion to the effect that the president appoint a special committee of three on codification, to revise the constitution to conform with the amendments we agreed upon the past few days.

Dr. Fox: The matter before us is a weighty one. The committee on Laws spent hours the other night over it. Now we have invitations to Rockefeller's; to ball games, and what not, to cut into our time. We will not have time to discuss everything. Some are already preparing to go home. We must save time and get down to work. A committee of three whom we can trust can fix up the matter in question; leave it with the committee for three years to report. I move the previous question.

Seconded by Mr. Wyand.

Mr. Hodgson: An amendment takes precedence: Mr. Spear moved a standing committee; my amendment was for a special committee.

The president ruled Mr. Hodgson's motion as not seconded and Dr. Fox's motion in order. Motion carried.

President Hanson: Mr. Spear's motion to appoint a committee of three to codify the laws as amended at this Convention is in order. Upon vote being taken, it was unanimously carried.

Mr. Howard: Then my work is at an end and my report completed.

Pres. Hanson: Were you not to explain the amendments?

Mr. Howard: I understand that the revisions as agreed upon by the Committee on Laws are simply referred to a standing committee of three.

Pres. Hanson: My understanding is that the committee is to take up the amendments which we pass on now—one by one—and make the new by-laws conform with them.

Mr. Howard: Then the president rules that the standing committee of three is to merely codify the laws and I am to report all the changes agreed upon?

Pres. Hanson: That is right.

Mr. Spear: I supposed my motion disposed of all of them.

DETAILED REPORT ON AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Howard: The first thing agreed upon was to recommend the adoption of the amendment to change the time required for a motion to be published, from 30 to 60 days. The amendment is as follows:

Proposed by Mr. Veditz in place of Article VIII.

A motion to amend the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association must be submitted to the president in writing, and shall by him be published in the official organ of the Association at least

60 days before the meeting of the Association in national convention. It shall there come under the head of "New Business" and shall require a two-thirds vote of members to secure its adoption.

Motion to adopt by Mr. Schroeder; seconded by Mr. Schory; carried.

Mr. Howard: It is proposed to make it possible to amend the By-laws, by unanimous consent at any meeting.

Pres. Hanson: This amendment was agreed upon by the committee. If it appear clear that the convention wishes to make a change in the By-laws, under the present Constitution it can not be done. The change would make it possible to do so without the 60 days' previous notice.

Mr. Schroeder: I move we change "unanimous" to four-fifths. Some obstinate fellow might be disposed to block the will of the convention.

Seconded by Mr. Veditz.

Mr. Spear: I am sorry I can not agree with Mr. Schroeder. Mr. Howard is right in suggesting unanimous consent. Stop changing the laws. If you make it easy to change and rechange the laws it is all wrong.

Mr. Schroeder's motion was passed.

Mr. Cloud moved to adopt; seconded by Mr. Johnson; carried. The amendment is as follows:

Additional Section to Article VIII.

These By-laws may be amended at any regular Convention by a four-fifths vote without previous notice.

Mr. Howard: The next amendment provides that the amount of money which the Executive Committee may appropriate be limited to the amount collected for current expenses during that administration and thus prevents the committee from assuming indebtedness for any succeeding administration to meet.

Mr. Cloud moved to adopt; seconded by Mr. Schroeder; carried. The amendment is as follows:

Additional Article to Constitution and By-Laws.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the Association shall at any time be subject, shall not exceed the regular income from membership fees and dues for that year, and under no circumstances shall the officers of one term incur indebtedness that must be met by any succeeding administration.

Mr. Howard: At present the treasurer is accountable for all

moneys of the association. As a matter of fact he has nothing to do with special funds like the Hartford Monument Fund. The amendment now proposed provides for special committees taking care of their own funds.

Mr. Schroeder moved to adopt; seconded by Mr. Cloud; carried. The amendment is as follows:

**Proposed by Mr. P. L. Axling as Amendment to Section 4,
Article IV.**

The treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, except as otherwise provided in the Constitution and By-laws; he shall keep an account of the receipts and expenditures made into and out of the general fund, and shall make a report of the state of the finances under his charge whenever called upon to do so by the Association. He shall preserve all vouchers. He shall send notices of the dues to members annually on the first day of May. He shall give bond in such sum as the Executive Committee may decide upon.

Mr. Howard: The next amendment provides that the newly elected officers do not assume their office until after the adjournment of the convention.

Mr. Gibson moved to adopt; seconded by Mr. Keiser; carried. The amendment is as follows:

**Proposed by Mr. P. L. Axling as Amendment to Section 3,
Article III of the Constitution.**

The newly elected officers shall assume their respective offices immediately after the final adjournment of the convention at which they were elected.

Mr. Howard: The next amendment provides for the care of the Endowment Fund which we hope soon to increase. It provides for three trustees. One will serve till the next convention; another till the second convention, and the third until a third convention. A new trustee is then elected at each convention and serves three terms. These trustees have charge of this fund, but can not invest the money without the consent of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Schroeder moved to adopt; seconded by Mr. Glover; carried. The amendment is as follows:

Proposed by Mr. P. L. Axling as "Article V, Finances."

Sec. 1. Three Trustees shall be elected custodians of all trust funds, and special moneys belonging to the Association, except as otherwise specified in the Constitution or By-laws. Each Trustee is to serve three consecutive terms, and they are to be elected one at each Convention.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to have charge of the Endowment Fund, and Bequests. The Trustees shall keep the funds in their charge in sound financial institutions at interest; and no money from any of these funds shall be drawn out, expended or invested, except upon order of the Executive Committee. They shall report to the Convention in the same manner as the treasurer.

Mr. Howard: The next amendment provides that the president, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may appoint special committees for special purposes.

Mr. Schory moved to adopt; seconded by Mr. Durian; carried.

The amendment is as follows:

Proposed by Mr. Axling as Section 3, of Article V.

The president of the Association, the Executive Committee or a majority thereof concurring, shall have power as legitimate occasion may arise, to create special committees and authorize them to collect, in such manner as may seem advisable, necessary funds, which may be used for specified purposes upon the order of the president. Faithful account of all such special receipts and disbursements must be kept by all such committees and report submitted to the Convention.

Mr. Howard: We have now reached a very important point in the revision. It is practically a complete change of policy. If you oppose this change, say so. The amendment is too long to read but I will explain it to you. Under the present system we elect our officers in convention. The amendment provides that in February, preceding a convention, the secretary is to send out nomination blanks to all members in good standing. Members make such nominations for each office as they deem wise and forward these nominations to the secretary. The secretary selects the five candidates having the greater number of nominations for each office. If the nominees are willing to go before the Association for election, their names are placed on the ballot. Should any one decline, those having the next highest number and willing to run are placed on the ballot. It is understood that the number of candidates for each office shall be five, provided there are that number of nominations. These ballots are sent to the members entitled to vote and the vote taken. The secretary announces the result in the official publication, seals the returns and delivers them to the association in convention where they are checked and the returns officially announced. The officers are to be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, and two members of the Executive Committee, who with the five officers constitute the Executive Committee, making seven members of that body. This makes the Executive Committee an elective instead of an appointed body.

Pres. Hanson: I should like to see an expression of opinion on this matter of a mail vote. It is a very important matter and should be thoroughly discussed.

Mr. Veditz: By this arrangement, first, every member has a chance to nominate his choice for each office, and later to vote for the officers whether he attends the convention or not. Secondly, any one who wants to may run for office. Any one who wishes can ask his friends to support him and advance his candidacy. There is no log-rolling or wire-pulling as at conventions and when the association meets it can give all its time to business.

Mr. Long: When do the officers elected this way assume office?

Pres. Hanson: At the adjournment of the convention. They have already been elected.

Dr. Fox: This change is a radical one; nevertheless I think it a good one. At conventions I have seen old friends drawn into quarrels and bitter controversy over candidates. By this arrangement we take a calm view and select our officers. Everybody has a chance. The candidate can send letters to his friends and ask their aid. Then the local element where we meet can not control the convention. The idea is worth thinking about for it will give us a full vote. Every member has a show. Now if they are not here they vote by proxies. But I am afraid trouble will arise about those proxies. This idea is a good one.

Mr. Cloud: We have one thing to remember: The election is too often a source of bitter feeling; political intrigue mars the pleasure of the meeting. With the election disposed of, we come and give our attention to business. It will cost something in postage but will save our hotel bills for we can then finish our work in two or three days. We are here for a week now, but at the next convention this can be changed.

Mr. Schroeder: In a national convention that plan ought to bring harmony. Here for a week we have seen the Ohio members increase and feel the weight of local influence. It is not for a national representation. I can add no more weighty reasons than have already been advanced and I move we adopt the amendment.

Mr. Gibson seconded.

Mr. Hasenstab: I want a word. The idea is acceptable. But would it not be a good idea to have printed on the reverse side of the nominating ballot the names of members?

Mr. White: All who have spoken have favored this idea as if they were afraid to oppose it. I am sorry that I must sound a discordant note. The plan is too wonderfully complicated. It will be

carried out by men who are not here and who very likely will not understand it. I ask, what is the matter with the good old way? What is the use of cutting short a convention for pleasure? What is there in a meeting with a cold formal program? It can't succeed without some fireworks, or without the fun of a fight. I like to see it. Talk reasonably; stay a few days and go home. Better throw out all of the old crowd and select new men. Talk and decide whom you want for office. You can't do that under this new plan. You will be sorry if you change to voting by mail.

Mr. Spear: I agree with Mr. White against the change. Let the law alone. You will make a mess of your plan; it is too complicated. I have had experience in making real laws. This idea can not succeed with the majority. Take my advice; don't do it. Do you think a law can create harmony? It can't. There is no salvation by law. You know it. If you want harmony, put your soul into the N. A. D. Always select your officers in convention. If you say that you can not come to a convention and vote without bitterness it indicates weakness. Drop this amendment.

Mr. Keiser: I heartily endorse the sentiments of the gentlemen who have preceded me. Too often in convention we allow a small minority to decide everything beforehand, and even the composition of the ticket. The majority just trot around like so many trained lions, ignorant of their strength, but answering to the whip of the trainer cracking at their heels. The idea of voting by mail is a good one, probably the best solution of a difficult problem that has been offered so far. The names of the candidates will be published and all can judge of their fitness. We are tired of having such matters decided for us. We certainly have sufficient intelligence to decide them ourselves.

Mr. Allabough: The fact remains and is evident that there is evil in the present system. Shall it stay or shall we remedy it? I have observed in my vast travels and trying to arouse interest in the N. A. D., nearly all say, "No; it is run by a clique; a few men control, while no one else has a voice in it." They claim that none but Gallaudetians run the N. A. D. and it does not pay to join it. I tell them that it is not true; but the impression is hard to eradicate. While in the east recently I learned that nearly all have that idea. We know that this is not true. There are earnest men who want to help the association along. With the plan as proposed by my friend, Mr. Veditz, this objection will be met.

Remember the bitter experience we had at Norfolk; again at Colorado Springs. Shall this be repeated at all of our conventions? I hope not. Mr. White says that the plan is wonderfully complicated. I must say that the Episcopal Church has a more complicated Consti-

tution and Canons, but they are not confused; everything runs smoothly. As compared with them Mr. Veditz's amendment is very simple and can easily be learned. Change the law and give every one an equal chance. (Applause.)

Mr. Pach moved the previous question; seconded by Mr. Cloud; carried.

Mr. Veditz's amendment, put to vote, was carried with three dissenting votes.

The amendment offered by Mr. Veditz as Articles III, IV and V, follows:

ARTICLE III.

Officers.

Sec. 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Board.

Sec. 2. The officers of the Association shall be elected by mail, by a majority vote of all duly qualified members voting as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. The officers thus elected shall assume their respective offices immediately upon the adjournment of the convention next following their election.

ARTICLE IV.

On the first Tuesday of February preceding the national convention, the Secretary shall mail to the last known address of each duly qualified member of the Association a printed nominating ballot blank, to be so designated. The ballot shall name the officers to be elected and shall be returnable within thirty days of date of issue, and shall contain full instructions for the guidance of voters. No voter shall nominate more than one representative from any one state on his ballot. No one except the Secretary, and his clerk or assistant, shall have any knowledge of how any member voted on his nominating ballot until said ballots shall be turned over to a committee of examiners to be appointed at the ensuing convention.

On receiving and counting the nominating ballots, the Secretary shall ascertain by mail within thirty days, that is, within sixty days after the second Tuesday of February, who among the five candidates for each office receiving the highest number of votes, or who among the total number of candidates, provided there are less than five nominated for any office, are willing to stand for election, informing each candidate of the number of votes cast for him and for each of the nominees for all offices of the Association.

On receiving authority to announce the various successful nom-

inees, the Secretary shall, within seventy days of the second Tuesday in February, mail printed election ballots, to be so designated, to all duly qualified members of the Association, making them returnable within sixty days of date of issue, that is, within one hundred days after the second Tuesday of February. The names and residences of all candidates to be voted for shall be printed on the ballot, and at the beginning of each line on which the name of a candidate is printed, a square shall be printed. The ballot shall contain full instructions for the guidance of voters as to the manner of marking them. No ballot shall be given out except as above. No name shall appear on a ballot for more than one office. No voter shall vote for more than one candidate on his ballot from any one state.

Within thirty days of the date of the election ballots, that is, within one hundred days after the second Tuesday in February, the Secretary shall count all votes received by him that are legibly signed in ink and properly dated by the members of the Association entitled to cast the same, and shall immediately furnish to the official organ and other leading papers for the deaf a report of the officers elected as shown on the face of the returns, provided that no state shall have more than one representative among the successful candidates.

After counting the nominating and election ballots, the Secretary shall carefully preserve same and shall deliver them under seal, either personally or by registered mail or express, to the President of the Association on the opening day of the ensuing convention, before the opening session has been called to order, who shall hand them in the unbroken package or packages to the Chairman of the Committee of Examiners immediately after said committee has been elected.

The opening, counting and recording of election ballots shall take place at a specified place and hour, which place and hour shall be announced by the Secretary on the printed ballot blanks, mailed to each member, and each candidate shall have the right to be present in person or by an accredited representative to witness the opening, counting and recording of all ballots. Each candidate shall be furnished a report of the result of the election. No vote shall be counted except it be cast upon the official ballot. No ballot shall be counted that is in any way changed or tampered with, or has anything pasted upon it. No change may be made on a ballot once cast, even by the member casting such ballot.

The Committee of Examiners.

The Board of Examiners shall consist of three members to be elected at each convention of the Association, no member of said Committee to be either an officer of the Association or one of the candidates for office.

On receiving the official ballots, both nominating and election, the Committee of Examiners, assisted by the Secretary, if he be in attendance, shall carefully verify the work of said Secretary in connection with said ballots, shall certify in writing to the election of the successful candidates, and shall report its findings to the Convention. In case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, the members present at the convention shall elect their choice from the candidates that are a tie, a majority to be decisive.

ARTICLE V.

The Executive Board.

Sec. 1. The Executive Board shall consist of the President of the Association, who shall be ex-officio chairman, the two Vice-Presidents, the Secretary and Treasurer, and two other members to be elected as hereinbefore provided. No state shall have more than one representative on the Executive Board.

(On the adoption of above amendments the name Executive Board shall be substituted for the name National Executive Committee, wherever it occurs in these By-Laws.)

Mr. Howard: The last amendment is to abolish proxies.

Mr. Veditz moved to adopt the recommendation; seconded by Mr. Durian; carried.

Mr. Howard: This completes my report. But I should mention the amendment proposed by Mr. Wright of Seattle. He proposes that the membership fee at conventions be \$2.00 and that \$1.00 of this be given to the Endowment Fund. This amendment was over-looked by the committee so I present it now.

Mr. Smielau moved to adopt; seconded by Mr. Glover.

Mr. Hasenstab: Can we compel a member to give to the Endowment Fund?

Pres. Hanson: This is a condition of membership and is legal.

Mr. Cloud: It is bad policy to make it hard for us to get new members. Some at first may not show much interest, but put out bait and hook them in and they will become interested, useful members in time.

Mr. Todd: I have looked closely into the matter and have observed that we have had trouble about collecting dues. I think it would be better to have members pay \$2.50 at each convention instead of annual dues, and save time.

Mr. Cloud moved to close the debate; seconded by Mr. Roberts; carried.

Pres. Hanson put the amendment to vote and it failed.

Mr. Howard: One thing more: Do I understand that these

amendments have been accepted or just referred to the committee?

Pres. Hanson: As I understand it, they go into effect as passed, but to clear things up a motion might be made to fix this point and the amendments then referred to the committee to codify, and put into proper shape.

Dr. Fox: To clear things then, I move that we consider as duly passed and accepted the amendments as read, and hand them to the codification committee with instructions to make the constitution conform to them and report at the next convention.

Mr. Howard: I did not read the amendments; I simply gave their context. I tried honestly to give the sense, leaving the wording to be attended to by the committee. My idea is for the codification committee to express the sense rather than follow the letter.

Pres. Hanson: Dr. Fox moves that the amendments be referred to the committee of three including the president, for codification, with instructions to incorporate all that are passed, fixing the language and report at the next convention. It will be better to make a separate motion as to when they should go into effect.

Dr. Fox: I will omit the part referring to the report in three years, then.

Motion seconded by Mr. Schroeder; passed without dissent.

Dr. Fox: We now have the amendments straightened out. I understand they have all been accepted; I therefore move that they go into effect after the present convention adjourns.

Seconded by Mr. Smielau.

Pres. Hanson: If no opposition, the motion is declared passed.

Mr. Howard: I wish it distinctly understood and placed on record that the committee make verbal changes to express the spirit of the amendments.

Pres. Hanson: It is so understood.

Mr. Spear: I move to commit the report as a whole to the committee.

Pres. Hanson: It has already been committed.

Mr. Gibson: Yes; but only by piecemeal.

Pres. Hanson: If that is the view, I will reverse my ruling.

Mr. Spear: I insist that when you commit the report to the committee you are thru with it.

Mr. Gibson: I move we adopt the report as a whole.

Seconded by Mr. Bardes. Carried.

Pres. Hanson: We will now take up the regular program.

Mr. Veditz: We have an unprecedented honor. The invitation

to visit Mr. Rockefeller is, I believe, without precedent. Unless I am misinformed, ours is the first convention ever invited to Forest Hill. If we can suspend the by-laws, I move to make him an honorary member of the convention and that the president personally take him the message and present him with a membership badge.

Pres. Hanson: I have already written him a letter.

LETTER TO MR. ROCKEFELLER.

(After Mr. Rockefeller had addressed the deaf in the Sunday School Room of his church, Mr. Howard asked him if he would like to receive a letter from the Association. Mr. Rockefeller replied, "I should feel greatly honored." In accordance with this expression from Mr. Rockefeller, and on the suggestion of Mr. Howard, the following letter was written and mailed the next day.)

Hollenden Hotel,

Cleveland, Aug. 25th, 1913.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER,
Cleveland.

Dear Sir:

The deaf who attended service in the Sunday School Room of your church yesterday wish to thank you for the kindly interest shown by your being present and speaking to us. We clearly understood every word you said through the interpretation of Mrs. Bates into the sign language.

The deaf are not unhappy and do not ask for charity or sympathy. Most of us are a happy lot. Don't you think that the faces you saw yesterday bear out this statement?

There is one thing, however, in which we seek the interest and support of our hearing friends, and that is for the use of the sign language for religious services, lectures, and public speaking.

Some teachers of the deaf who teach by the oral method, that is, by speech and lip-reading, are unreasonably opposed to the sign language and seek to prevent the deaf from learning or using it. Speech and lip-reading are useful. Most of us can speak and value it highly. But the sign language also is useful, and the deaf should have both speech and signs.

An address like yours cannot be understood by lip-reading. It is impossible. The sign language is the only means by which a sermon, a lecture, or an address can be conveyed to the deaf so that it can be understood. That is why we insist that all the deaf should have an opportunity to learn the sign language.

Enclosed is a copy of my address delivered at the opening of the Convention of the National Association of the Deaf now in session in this city. It gives further information regarding the aims and purposes of the Association.

Thanking you again for the interest shown by your visit, and for the kindly words spoken, I am

Yours very respectfully,

OLOF HANSON,

President N. A. D.

Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Howard: There is a man here in the hall this morning whom I think is as worthy of honor as Rockefeller. He is the first deaf man to be made a director of a school for the deaf—Mr. King of Kentucky. He stands high in business circles and enjoys the honor—signal honor—of being a member of the Board of Directors of the School for the Deaf of Kentucky.

Mr. King was invited to speak and was escorted to the platform by Mr. Howard.

Mr. King: I am very glad to see you. I have been so long with the speaking and hearing world that I have not been in close touch with the doings of the deaf. But I ran up here to see what the convention was like. I have used the sign language so little of late years that I do not feel that I can use it well but I thank you for your courtesy in inviting me to the platform.

Pres. Hanson: We will now hear the report of the Committee on Civil Service, Alex L. Pach, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. President and Fellow Members of the National Association of the Deaf:

We have so much to do here, and so little time to do it in that I am making a very brief report, by submitting correspondence in one of the three cases that was brought to our attention. It will be seen that our fight in the future will be best waged against existing laws, rather than officials appointed or elected to administer them. In every case the official hides behind the letter of the law, shrugs his shoulders and asks why we find fault with him. President Grant said the "Best way to repeal a bad law was to enforce it," and this is the key to our future action.

The correspondence that follows bore on the case of Adam Singer, a deaf-mute bookbinder, and expert in his line:

New York, February 26, 1912.

HON. JAMES CREELMAN,

President, Municipal Civil Service Commission,
299 Broadway, New York.

Dear Mr. Creelman:—I am writing to you in my capacity of Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service of the National Association of the Deaf. Some time ago, while Vice-President of that organization, I took up the matter of unjust restrictions against people who merely labor under the handicap of total deafness, but were otherwise qualified and competent, who were barred from employment by Civil Service restrictions. Attorney General Wickersham and former Secretary of the Interior Garfield, and President Taft, all ruled that deafness should be no obstacle to a man securing employment. The President of the National Association of the Deaf, in appointing me, asked me to confer with you in a matter that

came up under your predecessor, documents of which I enclose herewith. This man was prohibited from taking the examination simply because of his "affliction," which we believe is unlawful. At any rate, this man is a first-class bookbinder, and in this employment it does not seem that the handicap he labors under will bar him from doing the work properly.

In fact, and as a matter of fact, deaf people accomplish, despite their handicap, many things in themselves wonderful. For instance, I could take you to the Public Library here in this city and almost throw a stone in Tiffany's, where the most expert worker in gold, is a man deaf and dumb; or across the street in Gorham's find one of their most skilled and expert engravers a man totally deaf, or, again throwing stones, up Fifth Avenue the largest establishment, devoted to hair and hair goods, is almost entirely supervised by a man totally deaf. Now, if we can find such instances on Fifth Avenue, we can multiply them all over the town where men labor, and among these 3,000 here in New York there will be hundreds fully qualified to do their work as well as those who hear, and in many cases even better, for they center their efforts on their work and are not disturbed by the hum and conversation of the shop. I do not want to take up too much of your time, but I do wish that you would give the matter your consideration and remove an unjust restriction which we believe has no lawful reason for existence.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER L. PACH.

New York, February 27, 1912.

ALEXANDER L. PACH, ESQ.,

935 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:—I have your letter of February 26, in which you complain that Mr. Adam Singer was denied the right to take the examination for the position of Bookbinder in the service of the City of New York because he was found to be totally deaf.

You express the opinion that the action of the Commission in this matter was unlawful. The Commission cannot take your view of the matter. Being charged by law with the duty of preparing a list of persons eligible for the position of Bookbinder in the service of the city, a list from which the Commission must certify names to any department which calls for such a certification, the Commission in pursuance of its authority to determine the necessary preliminary requirement for any such examination, physical, or otherwise, decided that a totally deaf person has not the necessary physical qualifications.

I cannot enter into a discussion of any other aspects of the matter, as the Commission's authority and responsibility is strictly limited to the point here indicated.

Faithfully yours,

JAMES CREELMAN,

President.

February 28, 1912 .

HON. JAMES CREELMAN,

299 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Mr. Creelman:—I thank you very much for your kind let-

ter of the 27th. It would seem that you are quoting some law of which this committee is probably ignorant. It has been our contention that there is no legal bar and we have demonstrated this to the United States Civil Service Commission. May I trouble you further, if consistent, for a copy of the Law that prohibits the employment of a totally deaf person in such a position as that of bookbinder.

Of course, we would not feel as though it were a discrimination against us if the position desired was one involving hazards, such as fireman or policeman, but we hope that a man, who is an expert bookbinder, for instance, is not legally disqualified from taking a Civil Service Examination for such a position.

Our standpoint is that when the Commission determines that because a man cannot hear, he is disqualified for such a position as bookbinder, it is unjust and unwarranted, and we propose to take such steps as may be necessary to secure a ruling that will not allow injustice towards one citizen because of an infirmity that in no way is a detriment to good, faithful service.

Believe me,

Very truly yours,

ALEXANDER L. PACH.

New York City, February 26, 1912.

ALEXANDER L. PACH, ESQ.,

No. 935 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:—I have your letter of February 28th, asking the Commission to furnish you with a copy of the law that prohibits the employment of a totally deaf person in such a position as that of bookbinder. It seems hardly necessary to inform you that there is no law specifically dealing with the case of a totally deaf bookbinder. This Commission is charged with the duty of inquiring into the physical and mental fitness of persons seeking employment in the service of the City of New York. It is vested with full discretion in requiring candidates to have ordinary physical qualifications for the performance of the duties of the position which he seeks to occupy.

The Receiver of Taxes, in the Department of Finance, which made the request for a certification of eligibles for the position of bookbinder, in consequence of which request the present examination was authorized, has informed the Commission that a large part of the bookbinding done in the Department of Finance is carried on by bookbinders assigned to his division. He has declared in positive terms that a totally deaf man would be unable to perform the services required in the Department of Finance. The arrangement of records to be bound has to be explained to the bookbinders by deputies of the division, and it would not be feasible for those who have to make these explanations to communicate with the bookbinders in writing.

The Supervisor of the City Record, in answer to an official inquiry of the Commission, has certified that the bookbinder employed in his department has to keep in touch throughout the entire business day with contractors and various city departments, and uses the telephone exclusively; that a deaf man would be of absolutely no value for such work.

The Civil Service Commission is bound to consider the requirements of the departments of the city government to which it is required to certify persons for appointment, and it seems to require no argument to show that the Commission would be doing an unlawful thing to certify a deaf man for a position for which, under the conditions of the service which he would be called upon to perform, he is physically unfit.

Of course, every one must sympathize with any person suffering from such a physical infirmity, but the Commission must be governed by the purpose of the law and cannot express its sympathy by certifying a physically incapable man for the public service.

The Commission does not hold a deaf man to be disqualified from taking a Civil Service examination because he is deaf, but because his deafness unfits him to perform the duties of the particular position under the conditions in which these duties must be performed.

Faithfully yours,

JAMES CREELMAN,

President.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER L. PACH, Chairman,

M. M. TAYLOR,

F. A. JOHNSON,

J. H. McFARLANE,

P. L. AXLING,

Committee on Civil Service

Mr. Hasenstab: I move the letter from Postmaster General Burleson to Mr. Regensburg be printed with this report.

Seconded by Mr. Ayers; carried.

LETTER FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Washington, D. C., May 20, 1913.

MR. OSCAR H. REGENSBURG, Secretary,

National Association of the Deaf,

4828 Grand Boulevard,

Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Sir:

Mr. Roper has called to my attention your communication of the 15th instant, in which you request an expression of my attitude toward the employment of deaf mutes in the postal service.

In reply I would advise you that I am in full accord with what has heretofore been the attitude of the Department with regard to such persons, that is, to utilize them where, in the opinion of the Civil Service Commission, they are capable of performing the duties.

Your attention however is called to the fact that for administrative reasons the Department avoids interfering with the personnel and organization of post offices throughout the country, holding the postmasters to a full responsibility in administering their offices in the interests of the public service.

Respectfully,

A. S. BURLESON,

Postmaster General.

Pres. Hanson: The report of the Nebraska Law Committee is in order.

Mr. Ayers: I move we place the report on file to be printed but do not have it read now.

Seconded by Mr. Glover; carried.

REPORT ON NEBRASKA ORAL LAW FIGHT.

OLOF HANSON, President,

National Association of the Deaf,

I beg to transmit for your consideration my report covering the fight made against the Nebraska Oral Law, embracing the period from its inception in July, 1912, to date.

In my report of December 28, 1912, I said: "When you requested me to take charge of the work my first step was to secure the names and addresses of representative deaf persons in communities where there were a number of the deaf. I followed this up by sending each of them two blanks—one a petition to the members of the Nebraska legislature praying for the repeal or amendment of the oral law, and the other a blank to be filled out by those desiring to contribute financially toward the expense fund. Approximately 225 of each class of blanks were sent out, and they began coming in during November, the petitions very generally signed and the contributions exceeding my expectations."

Thus was the work started, and it was kept up with vigor until the legislature of Nebraska finally disposed of the question. The money contributions amounted to a grand total of \$359.90. The sum of \$100 was appropriated out of the National Association treasury by the Executive Committee, and Treasurer Freeman sent \$22.40 later. It was a condition that those contributing a dollar or more should receive full membership in the National Association. Hearing friends also took great interest in the fight, and some contributed liberally. These are of course not included among those entitled to membership. Of the number responding, 121 were entitled to membership, or, if already members, entitled to have their money applied on dues, which has been done.

I got into communication with parties in Nebraska and endeavored to enlist their interest and assistance. The responses were encouraging from the first, particularly from hearing friends of the deaf, and during the fight we had the support of many prominent parties. Rev. Geo. Allenbach, of Lincoln, chairman of a church committee opposed to the enactment of harmful educational legislation; Hon. James E. Delzell, state superintendent of public instruction; Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha; Senator N. P. Dodge, Jr., of Douglas county, and many others, including a large number of the parents of the deaf children, were with us. But the opposition had the money and the numbers to defeat us.

Comment has been made by some, who were not posted that the Nebraska state association of the deaf did nothing to help us. The fact that the Nebraska association did not assist need occasion no surprise when it is remembered that the highest offices in the organization were held by parties connected with the school at Omaha. Outsiders either were afraid to take a stand against the pure

oral advocates or did not care. There were some among the deaf of Nebraska who, I regret to state, even took an attitude of hostility toward our efforts and contributed largely toward the defeat of the much-desired legislation.

Circulars and pamphlets were prepared, bearing on the education of the deaf and methods used, and these were sent to the parents of the deaf in Nebraska, to each member of the legislature, and to many others interested. Mr. Hunt, our representative at Lincoln, was supplied with a quantity of each, likewise, Rev. Allenbach and others, to be distributed as seemed best. One was a pamphlet of 16 pages, known as Circular No. 9, and embracing "Methods of Educating the Deaf, and Opinions about the Sign Language;" the other was Circular No. 10, "Opinions about the Nebraska Law." Of No. 9 we used about a thousand copies, and of No. 10 about 500. Both were prolific of much good; so effective, in fact, that the oralists, realizing they had a hard fight on hand, shortly after issued a pamphlet containing alleged favorable "opinions," highly colored, on the oral method, the data very evidently being inspired by a circular sent out by the Nebraska Parents' Association.

It early became evident that, to do the best work, we should have some one on the ground to look after our interests. You wanted me to go, but lack of sufficient funds and my business interests made that impossible. Early efforts to secure the services of some strong eastern man, particularly one living in Nebraska, were futile. Finally arrangements were made to have Mr. L. M. Hunt, of Koshkonong, Mo., take up the work. Mr. Hunt agreed to act without pay, hotel allowances and expenses only to be paid.

The Nebraska legislature convened the second week in January, 1913. Drafts of bills modifying the oral law were prepared and introduced. There were four such bills, two in each branch of the legislature. These bills were referred to committees in the usual manner.

Mr. Hunt was active during his two months' stay, endeavoring to commit members to the support of our bills, explaining the injustice and harmful effects of the pure oral method, and in every way possible advancing the interests of the combined system. The oralists fought hard in opposition. They had by far the advantage, being plentifully supplied with money and able to muster any number of lobbyists. At one time there were a dozen of them in Lincoln telling the committees what they should do and ridiculing the efforts of the educated deaf of the country to perpetuate the combined system.

In the Nebraska legislature bills can be introduced only up to a certain specified date, after which they receive attention from the committees. If a bill is reported upon unfavorably or indefinitely postponed, it is as good as killed. Our bills were in committee several weeks, and then, despite every effort to get them favorably reported, were "indefinitely postponed." It seems this action was taken largely through the influence of Senator John M. Macfarland, chairman of the committee on miscellaneous appropriations and member of the committee on deaf, dumb and blind institutions, which had charge of oral legislation.

Scarcely anything other than the killing of our bills could be expected with Mr. Macfarland on these committees. His own statement, made February 11, 1913, in a letter to you, (long before our

bills were finally disposed of), shows clearly his mind was made up in advance and no chance of our convincing him of his error. He said: "I believe in the exclusive use of the oral method. I have visited the institution, and have talked with the pupils and the graduates, and I find that they are almost universally in favor of this system. I understand that there is only about five per cent. who cannot receive oral training." Letters addressed to Senator Macfarland, asking that he give the names of the "pupils and graduates" with whom he claimed to have talked, brought no response whatever.

At the proper time the petition to the Nebraska legislature, signed by about 1,700 of the adult deaf of the United States, 12 per cent. of them graduates of pure oral schools, was placed in the hands of Mr. Hunt, who presented it to the proper parties. The petition, I understand, received scant consideration at the hands of the committee members.

Articles arguing for the repeal or amendment of the oral law, giving every reason why this should be done, were prepared and sent to leading daily papers in Nebraska. The Omaha and Lincoln dailies for a time printed articles from both sides, but later denied us the use of their columns, although the oralists were given the privilege for some time after we were shut out. I was informed that certain oral advocates had "seen" the editors.

While our efforts to have the Nebraska law modified failed, we have the satisfaction of knowing that a tremendous impression was made upon the general public, and the power of the educated deaf was felt by the oralists as it had never been felt before. The way has been opened for future fights of the same kind on a more equal basis and undoubtedly with greater success.

Following is a summary of the financial side of the fight against the Nebraska oral law:

Total contributions received	\$359.90
Received from Treasurer Freeman	122.40
<hr/>	
Total receipts from all sources	\$482.30
Amount remitted Treasurer Freeman by self and	
others	\$142.40
Expense account L. M. Hunt at Lincoln	233.15
Expense incurred by Axling, account postage, etc.....	18.32
Expense incurred by O. Hanson, ptg., postage	88.43
<hr/>	
Total expense account Nebraska Fight	\$482.30

Respectfully submitted,

P. L. AXLING,

Committee on Nebraska Oral Law.

Seattle, Washington,
July 1, 1913.

Mr. Hasenstab: There was a letter from the Parents' Association of Nebraska on this subject laid over the other day to be read when this came up. I move we print this letter along with the report.

Pres. Hanson: If there is no objection it will be so ordered.

LETTER FROM NEBRASKA PARENTS' ASSOCIATION.

North Loup, Nebraska, June 20, 1913.

OSCAR H. REGENSBURG, Secretary,
National Association of the Deaf,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

Your kind invitation to attend the Convention of your Association at Cleveland is at hand. I should like very much to do so but shall be unable.

Not that I could help you but that I might meet some of you and if possible help us all get closer together. I feel that the President of your association has not used us fairly in Nebraska. For over 30 years we parents gave the Omaha School our fullest support and even after many of us became convinced of the advantages of the Oral Method we absolutely made no fight against it or the method but on the contrary helped in every possible way to have it well provided for by the legislature, for several years after many of us had withdrawn our children and were educating them in public schools and at home.

During all these years we had no organization and hardly any one knew that any others were so withdrawing their children. I, for my part, only knew of one such. About two years ago by chance we fell together, at first two from different parts of the state and a few weeks later two more. To our mutual surprise we found that quite a number of us were thinking and doing the same, that is, withdrawing our children and at our own expense training them to lip-read and speak and that in every case, every time we took our children back to our state school for a term, (as a new Superintendent would go in and claim he would do more oral work), our children came home at the end of term lip-reading and speaking less than when they entered. We were not entirely illiterate. Two were lawyers, a banker, a superintendent of High School, a railroad man close to the President of the U. P. R. R. Co. So we thought to look up other parents and found to our still greater surprise that nearly every one told us that their own particular deaf child could lip-read and talk much at home and could easily learn could they be made to depend upon it; but most of them did not know this was a common attainment but supposed their particular child uncommonly smart. Finding this experience so universal we took steps to organize and went before legislature and got our oral law through. The parents of Nebraska are almost unanimous in this movement. During all last session of the legislature when three bills were introduced to change, I only heard of three cases where parents were in favor of old combined method. One of these I soon found had been misunderstood and was highly in favor of it, and heard from others that at least one of the other three favored the exclusive oral method. It would be useless for me to enter into an argument with you as to relative merits of two methods. However this may be we feel that we Nebraska Parents of the deaf have the moral right to decide as to methods the same as the ordinary parent decides as to what school, Methodist, Presbyterian, or Catholic, or perchance Jew, he send his child.

Having after many years of mature deliberation and investi-

gation and trial decided upon the exclusive oral method, we feel we should have the support of every friend of the deaf and of every deaf organization and not have to maintain a fight. A paid lobbyist was sent here supported by funds from outside the state to fight us in last legislature and try to override us parents.

If we must fight we must and now propose if this fight is kept up to organize Parents' societies in every state in the Union and see that the right of Parents to decide this question is upheld.

I now appeal to you in candor and fairness to know if parents should not be given this right. For many years the Combined Method has been given the preference and the Oral such incidental support as was possible. We would reverse this and give the exclusive Oral Method the precedence in our Nebraska school and in such other schools where a very large majority of parents so desire, if any such states there are. We would not debar any deaf child from an education under manual method if not fitted for the exclusive oral or if it develops that the manual is better for his individual case. So here in the Nebraska School, three young pupils have been found better adapted to manual than exclusive oral and put under manual instruction.

Why I ask you is it discrimination to give this precedence in favor of the oral if it is not to give the old time precedence to the combined. You may think the other course the wiser and better but we do not and we think it unfair to call it a discrimination on our part any more than the other course was on your part. Am I not right in this?

My friend, many things that were thought utterly impossible a few years ago are now thought not only possible but best in all other matters. The world moves. I admit it sometimes moves in wrong direction but on the whole it moves forward. From all over the United States we get words of approval from parents. The truth is parents are determined to take up the oral movement. If such schools as Clarke and Mt. Airy can do it and attain good results other schools can. It is bound to come. I appeal to you and your society to drop this fight and join hands in working for the general betterment of the deaf children of the country.

You ask what shall become of the beautiful sign language. I do not know. There is nothing sacred about it. Beautiful as it is, if to attain the best results in lip-reading and speech it MUST be dropped, we cannot help it. It is often hard to make my boys hoe in the garden when other boys are going fishing. I even find it hard, very hard to keep my two older boys in High School when they see other young men out running gasoline engines and earning good wages. But it may be best. It may seem hard to require our deaf children to depend upon speech and lip-reading when the beautiful sign language is so easy to acquire. But if necessary to attain best results in speech and lip-reading, we must so require and every single deaf educator, that has had any extended experience under combined methods and then under exclusive oral methods that I have been able to reach, so declares.

I have gone into this matter to this length against the known judgment of many of my associates, since they think your organization has taken up an unfair fight against the right of Nebraska parents to choose their own method. But I was pleased with the tone

of your letter and have chosen to say this much. I still confidently hope that your organization may in time take a more liberal view of this Parents' movement. It goes without saying that I should be pleased to hear from you in reply or at any other time.

Very truly yours,
E. J. BABCOCK.

Pres. Hanson: Mr. Regensburg, chairman of the Wisconsin Legislative Committee will report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WISCONSIN SITUATION.

Wisconsin is the one state where the oral day school idea flourishes due to the efforts of an enthusiast, Mr. Robert C. Spencer, a Milwaukee educator. Naturally the State School at Delavan with its Combined System of instruction, is the one great stumbling block in the day school propaganda in the state and in recent years Mr. Spencer has confined his activities to having the State School abolished and turned into an agricultural school if possible.

His efforts have each time met with failure, the legislature giving it scant consideration. The friends and alumni of the school have long been on the alert and fought Mr. Spencer's scheme successfully. For the first time the N. A. D. was called upon to assist this spring. The President appealed to me to go to Madison to oppose the pending bill, at my own expense, saying the Association had no funds available for the purpose, but the trip was not necessary as there was little danger of the measure passing.

Though the friends of the State School have been always successful, danger still lurks as long as Mr. Spencer lives. He is not the man who stops at one defeat or several. Mr. Spencer has long been a foe to the Delavan School and as long as he lives will continue to work for the abolishment of the school, and the deaf and the N. A. D. must continue their vigil.

The dangerous scheme has also gained a foothold in Michigan where oral enthusiasts have opposed an appropriation by the legislature for a new main building at the State School at Flint to take the place of the one destroyed by fire last year. The purpose was to do away with the State School and place the children in day schools. Through misstatements and false figures of economy, they almost succeeded in convincing the legislature that it was cheaper to educate the deaf in day schools than at the State School.

The oral day school idea is spreading over the country and is working harm to our state schools, taking away from them many of the brightest pupils. In Illinois, the day school law making an appropriation of \$150 for each enrolled pupil was repealed a half dozen years ago. It has been reintroduced in the present legislature and it has practically no opposition. The friends of the Chicago day schools have also a bill asking for an annual appropriation of \$33,000 to partly relieve the Chicago School board of assuming the entire expense of their maintenance.

The time has come when the N. A. D. must take an open stand for or against the State Schools. The editor of the North Dakota Banner advances these powerful reasons in support of State Schools:

"In this day when the plan of centralizing public schools is being advocated and extensively adopted throughout the country it

should not be difficult to convince unprejudiced people that a central state school is better and cheaper in the long run than dozens of little day schools for the deaf scattered throughout the state. If deaf children were all to be educated at home there would have to be a special teacher in every community where such children live, whether there be ten or one. The chances are that in the majority of cases the latter would be about the number, thus necessitating the employment of a teacher for one child. But taking into consideration the fact that in many towns and cities the number of deaf children to be taught is greater, the average cost throughout the state of teaching these children would be still greater than is the case at a central state school. This fact being established, the strongest argument in favor of substituting day schools for the one central state institution falls down. In most other things the advantages of the latter will be quite apparent to any one open to reason. The larger the number of children makes classification easier. The chances are that, wherever day schools exist, except in large cities, there will be as many grades as pupils. * * * Much is said about home influences, but the force of the argument is more apparent than real. In most cases the homefolks have not the time or ability to do much toward training the deaf member, and in many cases the home surroundings are anything but uplifting. * * * Our state schools are so officered and conducted as to make their influences as wholesome as those of best families, and they usually are. * * * One of the strongest arguments in favor of central State schools is that of industrial education. There can be no effective efforts along this line with the deaf scattered over the State in small day schools. Indeed a large majority of them would practically get no industrial training whatever. * * * Any scheme to abolish central state schools and substitute community day schools is a long step backward, and it will not be lightly taken."

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR H. REGENSBURG.

Chicago, June 14, 1913.

Mr. Cloud: I move the report of the Wisconsin Legislative Committee be accepted and to thank all those who gave assistance in this and the Nebraska Oral law fight.

Seconded by Mr. Schroeder; carried.

Pres. Hanson: Mr. Wyand, chairman of the Committee on Publicity will report.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLICITY.

To the President and Members of the N. A. D.:

It was not for some months after the Colorado convention that the Director of this bureau received his commission. He was also notified soon after that no funds were available for publicity purposes. The Director continually awaited word from the President as to special work. The Director has, at his own expense, submitted articles to the Ladies Home Journal and several other publications. Three letters have been sent to the Deaf-Mutes' Journal signed officially, but Mr. Hodgson has seen fit to omit printing them. They should have been printed as the Journal was the official organ of the

N. A. D. One of these letters dealt with the Omaha Oral address of Prof. Carol Pearce, of Wisconsin. We have availed ourselves of every possible opportunity to diffuse knowledge. At our own expense, many copies of the pamphlets have been circulated and many letters written, especially in Boston and to all the cities in Massachusetts, regarding impostors, before and since Mr. Howard's appointment. The President has done almost the work of the Director. Mr. F. A. Johnson, of the Bureau, deserves great credit for his work in getting several letters of his own in the papers. Mr. Roy J. Stewart has been excused from work in this Bureau, as he has been taxed to the limit with the motion picture films, which by the way mean "publicity." We got concrete proof Friday night of the immortality of the sign language. Up to this time, we have no returns from Mrs. Jackson as to what she has done.

Mr. Howard has monopolized the power of the Bureau, it would seem, as he has done some heavy and effective publicity work.

This Bureau should have had full control of the Omaha or Nebraska "fight." The Director of this Bureau, and not the director of the Industrial Bureau, should have been sent to the scene to diffuse knowledge. Publicity was what was needed there.

Several articles have appeared that should be printed and circulated, among them the Omaha utterance of Prof. Carol Pearce, with the shredding thereof by Messrs. Hanson, Cloud, and others. The "Late Views of Dr. Gallaudet" and the views of Mr. Nuboer, a Lexington Avenue, N. Y., graduate, as given at the Paris congress, both of which have been published in the Ohio Chronicle and the Minnesota Companion (June 5, 1913), should be printed. The Missouri Record printed Rev. Cloud's analysis of Prof. Pearce's address, in its issue of April 27, 1912. This analysis was also previously published in the Silent Worker.

This Bureau has realized, as no other former Bureau, the need of an official weekly paper, controlled by the N. A. D. The Association should have a paper and until we get such we are fighting with ineffective arms. The mere knowledge of the fact that the N. A. D. was strong enough to publish a paper would mean everything.

It is not clashing with opponents, nor flaw-picking that will accomplish our end. It is the keeping before the public forever the fact that the combined educated deaf are everywhere "delivering the goods." It is the bringing out, without gloss or varnish, the truth. To get one candle on the bushel, we must have a paper of our own. Until then we will be regarded as little fish. Every order or union has its organ.

The Director has received all the school papers, excepting the Kansas Star of which Mr. Roberts is editor. These papers were not, however, sent to the Director as that official. They have ever been complimentary.

There are about 25 copies of Pamphlet No. 1, and 150 of No. 2, in storage in Boston.

As the President notified the Director that there were no available funds, no expenses of any considerable amount were made. The Director advanced more than \$10 for postage on letters and pamphlets and for letter paper, envelopes, etc. He asks for the mere

compensation of \$2.50 named herein, giving the balance to the N. A. D.

Boston was peppered and hammered right and left for nearly five years with combined system literature. The simon pure oral promoters admit damage has been done.

The Director failed in all attempts to get the Nebraska Parents pamphlet to "pepper."

Below is a statement of financial receipts and expenditures:

To postage, stationery, mailing, pamphlets, etc.....\$4.00

Sept 21, 1913. Received from Treas. N. A. D.....\$2.50

Balance of \$1.50 donated to the N. A. D.

Respectfully submitted,

E. CLAYTON WYAND, Director,

ROY J. STEWART,

FRANK A. JOHNSON,

OLOF HANSON,

Bureau of Publicity.

(Mrs. C. L. Jackson, the remaining member of the Bureau, did not sign report.)

Mr. Hasenstab: I move we accept the report.

Seconded by Mr. Leitner; carried.

Pres. Hanson: I will call for the report of the Motion Picture Committee, Mr. Regensburg, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE MOTION PICTURE FUND COMMITTEE.

The Gallaudet films, representing our first work, were made in 1911; the short MacGregor film in January, 1913. All the rest enumerated below were made in two months preceding this convention.

Our Bureau owns the following films:

1. Lecture by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet on the "Lorna Doone Country of Devonshire, England." Length 1,025 feet. Cost \$400.

2. Presentation Week at Gallaudet College, showing panorama of Gallaudet College, Presentation Day, and Class Day. Length 460 feet. Cost \$217.59. Appropriation for Nos. 1 and 2 was \$700.

3. Extracts from Mr. MacGregor's address, "The Irishman and the Flea," and "The Queen and the Cake." Length 200 feet. Cost (special) \$20.

4. Lecture, "Emperor Dom Perdo's Visit to the College," by Dr. Edward Allen Fay. Length 1,050 feet. Cost \$300. Appropriation \$300.

5. Lecture, "The Escape of Abbe Sicard," by Dr. J. L. Smith. Length 415 feet. Cost \$71.28.

6. The Lord's Prayer, by Rev. G. F. Flick. Length 60 feet. Film donated by a Chicago gentleman.

7. Historical play, "The Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet." Mr. Stewart, the business manager, explains that the first scene shows Mrs. Thomas Gallaudet in the act of teaching "Eddie" (Dr. E. M.) Gallaudet a lesson in humanity when he tries to kill the troublesome fly. It also shows the beginning of the idea to establish a

college for the deaf. The appropriation for the play is \$350. The committee in charge of the play is composed of Mr. Carrell, Dr. Hotchkiss, Mr. Drake, and Mr. Stewart, and it desires the appropriation increased to \$750.,

8. Sermon, "The Brotherhood of Man," by Prof. Robert P. MacGregor. Length 1100 feet. Cost \$250. Appropriation \$300.

9. Lecture on Anaesthetics, by Dr. Geo. T. Dougherty. Length 400 feet. Cost \$70.

10. Lecture on "Old Hartford," by Dr. J. B. Hotchkiss. Length 1200 feet. Cost \$300.

11. Scenes at Picnic of the Chicago Frats. Length 60 feet. Donated.

12. Lecture on "The Sign Language," by Mr. Geo. Wm. Veditz. Length about 1000 feet. Cost \$250. Appropriation \$300.

The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated to take films at the Cleveland convention, to include the cost of the Smith and Dougherty films. The following were taken:

13. Lecture on "Signs," by Prof. J. Schuyler Long. Length about 500 feet. No bill rendered yet.

14. Talk on "Impostors," by Jay Cooke Howard. Length 300 feet. No bill rendered yet.

15. Scenes of exercises at Garfield tomb and at grave of Rev. A. W. Mann. Length 900 feet. Cost \$225.

16. Scenes at Garfield tomb. Length 200 feet. Placed at the disposal of the committee by the chairman.

17. "The Death of Minnehaha," rendered by Mrs. Robert L. Erd. Taken on Rockefeller's Forest Hill estate. Length 1050. Cost \$262.50.

18. "A Plea for a De l'Epee Monument," by Rev. Cloud and Father McCarthy. Length 400 feet. Cost \$100.

The negatives, except No. 6, belong to us and as rapidly as the prints are completed, are stored for safekeeping in the vault at Gallaudet College, where posterity will find them. All these films represent the first efforts of the committee and we believe we have been successful notwithstanding the many difficulties we had to encounter. The peculiarities of taking pictures of the Sign-Language had to be carefully studied and the time and speed regulated. We should now be in a position, barring accidents, to take a uniformly successful film.

The cost of the films, as shown above, do not include the traveling expenses of some of the lecturers, and incidentals, which had to be taken care of. The financial statement of the treasurer of the fund shows payments made up to July first. Payments made since then will appear in next report.

We have been offered a duplicate set of prints made for Gallaudet College, depicting college life and scenes, at 12 cents a foot, and another of Wolcott Coombs, the blind deaf-mute, at 15 cents per foot, but no action yet has been taken by us. The Fanwood and the South Carolina Schools have had school films made for advertising purposes, and it is possible that when a number of other schools have followed their example, duplicate sets will be placed with us to

loan to superintendents to use before legislatures to show improvements possessed by other schools.

A number of privately owned films are at our command: one made three years ago by Henry L. Fritz of Los Angeles with an improvised camera, since perfected and patented; one showing a rendition of Mrs. Peet's poem, "The Gallaudet Memorial Monument," by three young ladies.

The film of Wolcott Coombs is loaned us through the courtesy of Prof. H. L. Virdin, of Goodland, Kansas.

The charge fixed by the committee for the use of films is five dollars per exhibition, plus transportation charges. This fee is deemed just and proper and intended to cover renovating and repair charges, for films become begrimed with dirt and oil when run through projectors and after a number of exhibitions must be replaced with a new print. This fee should make the exhibition department self-supporting. A projecting machine is needed by us to encourage exhibitions in the smaller towns and cities where the deaf are too few to hire a theatre to exhibit them. Many types of "home projectors" are now being placed on the market and before long we should be able to find one to fill our requirements.

With this we conclude our report, trusting our work, which has only begun, has met with your approval and we hope and pray that you will continue the work and our policies.

Respectfully submitted,

O. H. REGENSBURG, Chairman,
F. R. GRAY,
O. G. CARRELL,
C. H. LOUCKS,

Committee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE MOTION PICTURE FUND.

Receipts.

Jan 1, 1913. Cash Bal. on hand, as per report.....	\$4,432.51
April 26, 1913. Interest, Certificate of Deposit No. 663, O. P. Bank	6.29
May 11, 1913. Interest, Certificate of Deposit, No. 691, O. P. Bank	4.64
June 23, 1913. Interest, Certificate of Deposit, No. 930, O. P. Bank	31.38
June 30, 1913. Interest, Term Deposit Security Bank	42.45
Totoal	\$4,517.27

Expenditures.

Feb. 19, 1913, N. V. Lewis, Stat. for Com., Mailing and postage	\$ 8.20
Feb. 25, 1913, Stat'y Post. and Sundries	1.94
Mar. 22, 1913, Schapirograph Co.	8.00
April 1, 1913, Ill. Surety Co., Renewal bond	6.25
May 20, 1913, Postage to date	1.01
June 30, 1913, Postage to date .....	.92
Total	\$ 26.32

July 1, 1913, Balance cash on hand, (*)\$4,490.95

* Exclusive of amount from rentals in hands of the business manager.

Exhibits of Deposits.

Ocean Park National Bank, Certificate of Deposit No. 1100, dated April 23, 1913.....	\$ 314.72
Ocean Park National Bank, Certificate of Deposit, No. 1131, dated May 17, 1913	232.12
Ocean Park National Bank, Certificate of Deposit, No. 1171, dated Dec. 23, 1913	1,569.01
Ocean Park National Bank, Balance to Checking account, July 1, 1913	75.76
Security Trust and Saving Bank, Los Angeles, Term Deposit, July 1,	2,115.09
Franklin Trust and Saving Bank, Chicago, Checking account	184.25
Total	<u>\$4,490.95</u>

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS MANAGER, M. P. FUND.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1913

MR. O. H. REGENSBURG, Chairman,
Motion Picture Committee, N. A. D.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit the following report concerning receipts and expenditures of money I have received from renting the Gallaudet films and money received from you from the Motion Picture fund for the purpose of getting out new films:

RENTAL FUND.

Receipts.

Reported Nov. 29, 1912	\$ 83.94
Dec. 1, 1912, From H. L. Tracy, Baton Rouge, La.	5.00
Dec. 14, 1912, From Max L. Kestner, New Orleans, La.	5.00
Dec. 28, 1912, From Edward M. Rowse, Jackson, Miss.	5.00
Jan. 19, 1913, From Olof Hanson (Exhibits in Seattle and Tacoma)	10.00
Total receipts from film rental.....	<u>\$108.94</u>

Expenditures.

Reported Nov. 29, 1912	\$ 5.97
From Nov. 29, 1912, to and including Aug. 19, 1913:	
Stamps	1.04
Special delivery stamps	1.00
Envelope and sheet of writing paper .....	.02
To Sig. G. Boernstein, Colonial Film Co., for one new reel, cleaning, resplicing and otherwise overhauling two reels of films	3.00
Telegrams	6.35
Gallaudet Play (one scene)	5.48
R. P. MacGregor, for meals.....	1.35
R. R. expense of R. P. MacGregor, round trip Colum- bus-Washington	25.00
Express on films	7.05
To Manager Eastwood, Dixie Theatre, Washington, D. C., for use of theatre in testing and splicing films....	3.75
Car fare of manager, incident to getting out Fay, Hotchkiss, MacGregor, and Veditz films	2.66
Total expenditures	<u>\$62.67</u>

Recapitulation.

Total receipts	\$108.94
Total expenditures	\$ 62.67
Balance	\$ 46.27

Of this amount, \$40.65 is on deposit in the Citizens Savings Bank and I have \$5.62 cash on hand.

ROY. J. STEWART,
Business Manager.

Mr. Stewart of Michigan: I move we accept the report.

Seconded by Mr. Charles. Carried.

Mr. Schroeder: I move we adjourn till 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Seconded by Mr. Glover; carried.

Adjourned at 1:45 p. m.

Monday Afternoon

AUGUST 25

The members of the convention went in a body to the Forest Hill estate of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, having received a cordial invitation from Mr. Rockefeller to visit him. Some time was spent in walking through the spacious grounds, after which Mr. Rockefeller met the delegates, and with his grand-daughter was the center of a group photograph of the delegates, made by Pach of New York.

Monday Evening

AUGUST 25

The Local Committee chartered the steamer "Eastland" and a number of the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity to take a two-hour ride on Lake Erie. Conversation and dancing were the order of the evening.

Tuesday Morning Session

AUGUST 26

The meeting was called to order at 9:00, President Hanson in the chair.

Invocation by Rev. Herbert Merrill.

As the secretary's assistant had not arrived, the reading of the minutes was postponed.

Mr. Cloud: I rise to a question of privilege. I have a letter from the Seattle Boosters in regard to the Meagher incident as recorded in the printed proceedings of the Colorado Springs convention. (Reads letter.)

LETTER FROM SEATTLE BOOSTERS.

Officers and Members of the National Association of the Deaf.

My Friends:—I desire to have the following placed upon the records and printed in the next report:

On page 80 of the report of the last national convention of the deaf there appears the following: "While the tellers were counting the votes, considerable excitement prevailed when Mr. Cloud asked for the privilege of the floor and called attention to the deliberate fraud committed by J. F. Meagher, who had cast two ballots for his candidate, Mr. Hanson. Half a dozen others quickly followed Mr. Cloud, loudly claiming that they had been eye-witnesses to the fraud and demanding an honest ballot and a fair count. The President called the alleged culprit to the platform and there confronted by the overwhelming evidence, he hung his head shamefacedly and pleaded guilty. The President severely arraigned him and then told him to go and sin no more."

An investigation shows that the above is exaggerated and largely untrue, that there was no "deliberate fraud," but merely an extra ballot put in in sport, with no attempt at concealment. I feel that fairness to him, as well as to the good name of the N. A. D., demands this correction.

W. S. ROOT, Seattle, Wash.

Approved by the Seattle N. A. D. Boosters, July 26, 1913.

A. W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

P. L. AXLING, President.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In support of my request I wish to say a few words. No one who knows Mr. Meagher and was present at Colorado Springs will deny that the article as it appears in the last report is exaggerated and largely untrue. The report is the permanent record of the association, and it is in the homes of nearly all the prominent deaf of the country, as well as in many public libraries. If an opinion of Mr. Meagher is to be formed from the paragraph, what will that opinion be? We who know him know that the paragraph in question does him a rank injustice. The object of the N. A. D. is to encourage and aid the deaf, not to discourage and slander them. The good name of the N. A. D. demands that justice be done Mr. Meagher.

W. S. ROOT.

Mr. Greener: This is out of the regular order of business; I therefore move that we proceed with the program of the day.

Mr. Cloud: I don't want to start a discussion, but I move we place the letter on record as expressing the sentiments of the Convention.

Seconded by Mr. Johnson. After some discussion by Messrs. Cloud, Wyand, Regensburg, Veditz, and Howard, it was moved, seconded, put to vote and carried, that the letter be inserted in the proceedings without comment.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and corrected to note an omission of Mr. Regensburg's statement that there was no suspension of the by-laws necessary when J. D. Rockefeller was made an honorary member. The motion was made and carried.

The minutes as corrected were approved.

Pres. Hanson read his letter to Mr. Rockefeller on the occasion of presenting him with the membership badge.

Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Aug. 25, 1913.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER,

Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

The deaf assembled in Convention appreciate your kind invitation to them to visit Forest Hill, and as a slight expression of this appreciation, at a meeting this morning, elected you honorary member of the Association and instructed me to convey to you the accompanying badge of membership.

Yours respectfully,

OLOF HANSON,

President N. A. D.

Pres. Hanson: We will hear the report of the Committee for the Suppression of Impostors. An impostor was caught on the street last night by Mr. Howard, and sent to jail.

MR. HOWARD'S REPORT ON IMPOSTORS.

I have been called upon rather unexpectedly for my report in connection with the suppression of impostors. My papers are in my room as are the photographs that comprise my "Rogues' Gallery." I had hoped to have these photographs here to show you when I made my report. I will, however, display them at some future time.

I do not care to go into detail as to just what has been done. Those of you who read the official organ of our Association, The Deaf-Mutes' Journal, have kept in touch with the work. Sufficient it is to say that I have appointed assistants in many of the States with instructions for them to appoint others in their respective states to assist them in the work. Another thing I have tried always to do was to follow up each case of imposition that came to my notice. If I saw in a newspaper an account of an arrest in some distant state, and many such were brought to my attention, I took the matter up with the Judge who handled the case. If he was lenient with the culprit and dumped him onto the next town, I explained as fully and as courteously as I could the error of his ways and the injustice he did the self respecting and self supporting deaf people of the country. If he gave the culprit what "was coming to him" I wrote and thanked him for so doing. I have tried especially

to urge the deaf to enlist in the cause and to give it their active support. There are supposed to be 80,000 adult deaf people in the country. Were all of these to play hide and seek with about an equal number of fakes and impostors it would be an interesting game but they would accomplish comparatively little. What we need is to enlist the entire population of the United States, or at least that portion of it that is not connected with the deaf-mute impostor graft.

The only way to enlist the people of the country is to explain to them, gently and persuasively, what great big, full-fledged suckers they are when they hand out money to a person who pretends to be deaf. Convince them that they need have no fear of turning away a case of "worthy charity" and drive it home to them that "THE DEAF DO NOT BEG." I advise this course for the reason that I have tried it in Duluth and have found it excellent. By publishing articles in the daily papers every month or two, or oftener if opportunity offers, explaining the matter to the public, I have educated the people of my home city to the point where a "deaf-mute" faker can not pan handle for fifteen minutes without being arrested. What is more, the campaign against this one class of impostors has driven all kinds and manner of fakers and beggars out of the city. If we are able to interest the general public, our work is accomplished. I would urge that everyone present go to his home and start a campaign of publicity and he will be surprised at the number of people who will be interested. In this campaign he should take particular pains to educate the police and the police court judges. That this plan works is proven conclusively by the fact that in Duluth alone in two years we have arrested 38 impostors, all working the deaf-mute gag. Of these, two were women. Two other women were known to be working this graft but escaped arrest.

I believe you all realize the seriousness of this matter. The constant appearance of these impostors before the public gives them the unavoidable impression that the deaf are all a helpless and begging class of people. It injures the chances of self-respecting deaf people in search of work.

Twenty-five dollars has been appropriated by the National Association for this work but I have not had occasion to make use of it. It is still in my possession and at the command of the Association at any time. Whatever expense there has been in connection with this work, I have paid for out of my own pocket. Some very good work has been done by the State Associations and several of these have not only appropriated money for the work in their own states but have offered assistance to the N. A. D.

I would urge each and every one of you to go back to your homes with the determination to assist in this work by stirring up public interest in your home town or city.

JAY COOKE HOWARD.

Mr. Hasenstab: In the absence of a specific law covering this evil, what charge must be brought against the culprit?

Mr. Howard: Every state has a vagrancy law which will answer, but there should be an amendment to it, specifically covering impostors. A statute in Pennsylvania makes the offense a felony. I believe if you tell the judge about our fight against the impostor

evil he will punish offenders. I advise you to go personally and see your justices and explain to them the situation as it appears to the deaf of the country and their desire to fight the evil.

Mr. Cloud: I move the report be accepted and the committee continued.

Seconded by Mr. Glover. Carried.

Pres. Hanson: We will hear an account of the Minneapolis Deaf Labor Bureau, from Mr. A. R. Spear of Minneapolis, who is the author of the bill.

THE MINNESOTA LABOR BUREAU FOR THE DEAF.

(Mr. Spear revised his remarks after the convention, and sent the following to go in report.)

The deaf have ever contended for the right to a voice in determining the policy of their own education. They have insisted that oral teaching is going to extremes and unless checked the standard of education among the deaf will drop. They have maintained that the industrial teaching can and should be improved—that it is of paramount importance that thorough instruction be given in suitable trades. But it seems the deaf are helpless. Little or no attention is paid to their wishes. The National Association meets in convention and passes resolutions. That is the end of it. No one cares.

Recognizing this fact and believing the correct solution of the question lay in the enactment of suitable laws, I prepared and secured the enactment of a law by the Minnesota legislature creating a division for the deaf in the office of the State Commissioner of Labor.

Regarding this I shall not at this time attempt to do more than give a brief outline. I will give the law as originally proposed by me and will indicate the sections omitted in its final passage. I will also point out the opposition to the bill which caused the omission of some of the most important features.

Before I had drafted the bill and while pondering over the matter, I wrote to some of the leading deaf men in other states asking their views. The response was prompt and encouraging. Letters were sent to the Minneapolis daily papers which were of great help to me. I desire here to express my thanks to Warren Robinson, J. H. Cloud, J. S. Long, O. H. Regensburg, Frank Gray and Geo. T. Dougherty.

The bill as originally written was as follows:

Sec. 1. There shall be created in the bureau of labor a division devoted to the deaf.

Sec. 2. The Commissioner of Labor shall appoint a competent deaf man to take charge of such division who shall devote his time to the special work of labor for the deaf under the supervision of the Commissioner. He shall collect statistics of the deaf, ascertain what trades or occupations are most suitable for them and best adapted to promote their interests. He shall have power to inspect the school for the deaf to ascertain if the trades taught or

the quality of the instruction given properly fit such persons for entering such occupations as may be most suitable for them; and shall use his best efforts to aid them in securing such employment as they may be fitted to engage in.

He shall study the methods in use in the education of the deaf as exemplified in the deaf themselves, with a view to determining their practicability and respective values in lifting them to become self-supporting, useful citizens and enabling them to obtain the greatest amount of happiness in life.

He shall keep a census of the deaf, and obtain facts, information and statistics as to their condition in life with a view to the betterment of their lot. He shall endeavor to obtain statistics and information of the condition of labor and employment and education of the deaf in other states, with a view to promoting the general welfare of the deaf of this state.

He shall make reports and recommendations from time to time as may be provided by law, and he shall also issue special reports or pamphlets as may be deemed necessary, giving results and information that may be helpful.

Sec. 3. He shall be designated Chief of the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The parts in black-face type were omitted on final passage of the bill. It was Superintendent Tate, of the Minnesota School for the Deaf, who defeated these sections. Just why Mr. Tate should have opposed these features, I do not know. The deaf may judge his conduct, whether or not he has helped or hurt our people.

It will thus be seen the law as enacted is quite different from the original draft, and I will say it is my intention to have the law amended at the next session of the legislature, to include all the passages that were thrown out and otherwise to strengthen it. It is my object that this law shall give the deaf a voice, through the Chief of the division, in matters of their own education.

The office is entirely independent of the school. It is created solely for the good of the deaf outside of the school. It will bring the school in touch with the business world. It will improve the industrial work and it will check the growth of oralism by showing the parents and the public the defects of the oral method. I believe when this law is in full operation, as I intend it shall be, it will prove to be the most progressive measure in the education of the deaf in the last fifty years.

I do not care to dwell further on the matter at this time or go farther into detail as to the work the office will accomplish when in full operation. But I wish to point out to the N. A. D. the need for the enactment of a similar law by Congress establishing a division for the deaf in the Bureau of Labor at Washington. I will not attempt to point out the good that such a national bureau would accomplish. I can only hope the N. A. D. will recognize there is no work ahead more worthy of its best efforts than this.

A. R. SPEAR.

Pres. Hanson: Mrs. Martin Taylor of Michigan, is down on the

program for a recitation. The title of her piece is "Sandalphon."

Following the recitation a telegram was read from the Commercial Club of Seattle as follows:

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 25, 1913.

O. H. REGENSBURG, Secretary,
National Association of the Deaf,
Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, O.

Seattle Chamber of Commerce takes pleasure in reiterating invitation conveyed through President Hanson for National Association of the Deaf to hold its convention of 1915 in Seattle. No city in America can excel this in natural attractions for pleasant and profitable convention gatherings.

Convention Department,

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Long: Has not a number on the program been overlooked? "Shall the Association assume an independent paper?"

Pres. Hanson: Beg your pardon; I overlooked it. The paper is by Mr. Stewart of Michigan. Mr. Stewart has the floor.

SHALL THE N. A. D. ASSUME AN INDEPENDENT PAPER?

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When the Program Committee asked me to prepare a brief paper on this question and I began the task, I felt inclined at first to take my stand on the affirmative side, and to enthusiastically support having our Association undertake the publication of an independent paper for the deaf. But the more I thought about the question the more I found myself on the other side, and there I have chosen to remain until I can be fully convinced of two things, which I think are of practical importance:

First. That this Association and the American deaf really need an independent paper.

Second. That this Association can permanently support such a paper.

Does our Association and do the deaf of our country need an independent paper? I have yet to hear a call for one, coming either from the members in this organization or from the great body of the deaf without.

Is such a paper wanted because there are none in the field today? In the West is the Observer, which can rightly be classed as an independent paper, and in the East are our old friends, the Deaf-Mutes' Journal and the Silent Worker, both splendid papers with national circulations. These last two are published at schools for the deaf, but their editors, contributors, and the variety of their contents make them independent in spirit. I might go on and name quite a number of other excellent little school papers manifesting a similar spirit, but this is enough to show that the deaf of this country today have good papers published in their interests.

Does the Association need a new paper for an official organ? The Deaf-Mutes' Journal, during the past three years, has served us very acceptably as an official organ. Almost every week of that time, it has given much space and prominence to Association affairs,

and all this at hardly any cost to our organization. And why not continue this satisfactory arrangement, and save the Association and the deaf the burden of supporting another publication?

Do the deaf need an independent publication to serve them as a medium for freer presentation and discussion of all important matters relating to their welfare, and will such a paper be of much assistance to them in influencing public opinion? The columns of the big dailies, the weeklies, and the monthlies—journals reaching hundreds of thousands of readers—are open to the deaf. To these papers they can go to make the Truth as they know it known. This, I think, would be a more effective way “to educate the public” than through a paper of our own, which would circulate largely among the deaf, and be read mostly by them. We cannot, through a new national publication, hope to carry the truth so far, nor to influence public opinion half so well as through these older and larger papers.

Can an Association paper make our organization better, bigger, and richer? Undoubtedly, it would assist greatly in getting and keeping more of the deaf interested in the work of the Association, and also help us in the solution of our problems. But I hardly think the good it would do would justify the expense. There are less expensive ways to accomplish all of this.

Again, I ask what pressing need is there of having this Association undertake the publication of an independent paper.

Money—a good deal of it—is needed to support a paper, and we can look to the past for a lesson, for time and again it has been shown that the deaf world is a poor field for an independent paper. Where is the Exponent? Where are Once-A-Week, the Deaf American, the Silent Success, the Optimist, and other independent journals started by the deaf? They all failed chiefly for the same reason—lack of money.

But it may be pointed out that these papers were individual enterprises, or enterprises maintained by a few individuals, and that it will be different with our Association at the helm, for it can muster to the service of a new paper the best business and literary talent among the deaf.

Still something more than this is needed—numbers.

There are at present a little over six hundred members in our Association. Compared with the membership of other organizations that successfully maintain publications of their own, this number is far too small. All of them cannot be counted on to take a paper, should we have one, and those who do will be compelled to pay a high subscription price for it.

To get sufficient support for an independent paper we must go outside our Association—go to the great body of the American deaf, and to their friends. What we should first do, then, is to find out how many of them want a paper, and how many of them will pledge to subscribe for one. If there is any serious thought of having this Association undertake the publication of an independent paper for the deaf, this work could be assigned to a committee, which could report its findings to the Association. And, if the committee find that the deaf want another paper, and will support one, I will gladly go to the other side of this question.

But not till then.

J. M. STEWART.

Dr. Fox: I am one who believes in the Association having a paper—who would like to see an independent paper for the deaf to help show the public what the deaf can do. Such a paper would afford the opportunity to print official notices and all that. I believe in this, but I must ask, "Where is the money? Where is the material?" If you have a paper of your own, you must have money—not only money but knowledge of newspaper work. To have a paper successfully managed by the deaf you must get a good editor; a good staff of writers. You can not expect these writers to work for nothing; they must be paid a salary. Now if we have a paper we must pay an editor \$2,000 a year so that he can give his whole time to the work. In order to live well, and give all his time to the work, such a personal salary is necessary. The paper itself will always require a good deal of expense—there are many little things. Many independent papers have already failed. I will relate my experience while on the Hartford Monument Committee. I had a large number of small papers containing lists of donors which I sent to the editor of the Journal to print. Mistakes were discovered and I had to constantly ask editor Hodgson to hold the paper until I could correct them. I must say he has been very good about it. There are several old newspaper men among us and I believe they will all agree that such an undertaking will require many thousands of dollars.

Mr. Wyand: I am a printer, a writer and was an editor of a school paper. I know something about this matter. I tell you that we need a paper; it is an all-important matter. Without a paper we fight without a weapon. Where there is a will there is a way. We have brains. You all know The Buff and Blue. At one time it was on the brink of failure. An editor took off his editorial toga and with his sleeves rolled up went to work. He got more advertisements than ever before and by other means not only paid the debt of the former board but closed the year with cash on hand.

We can get advertisements; without these, the paper can not succeed. If we have a paper we can keep files of all happenings to send out instead of special leaflets and pamphlets. It is something very necessary and all-important. From my long experience I feel I could make a paper succeed if you wanted one.

Mr. Bristol: In the first place let me tell you that I have been a printer for 40 years. My experience bears out the statement of Mr. Stewart and Dr. Fox. The publication of a paper involves a large outlay and demands a great deal of money. About the only financial support such a paper as contemplated could get would come from yearly paid subscriptions. Circulating as it will, scattered in remote parts of the Union, it could carry only a small amount of advertising? What, then, can we do in such a small field? I would

suggest that the various state associations establish a department of publicity whereby they can effectively spread knowledge about the deaf in all lines of human endeavor.

Mr. Howard: I move we close the debate.

Seconded by Mr. Bell; carried.

Mr. Bell here handed the president the gavel with a silver label as voted before, and presented the bill for the work.

Pres. Hanson: (Reading the label) "Donated by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merrick Rice to the National Association of the Deaf. Presented to Olof Hanson, President, Cleveland, Ohio, 1913." The committee appointed to have a silver label put on the gavel has completed its work and presents the bill, \$5.50.

Mr. Howard: I move we accept the report and vote the money.

Seconded by Mr. Allabough; carried.

Pres. Hanson: Mrs. R. L. Erd was on the program Thursday for a recitation: "The Death of Minnehaha." Through a misunderstanding she was not present. She is now in costume and ready to give the recitation. Mr. Howard will first make a few introductory remarks.

After a few introductory remarks by Mr. Howard, Mrs. Erd rendered in beautiful and graphic signs "The Death of Minnehaha." The effectiveness of her recitation was enhanced by the fact that she was in the costume of an Indian maiden and further that she dramatized the rendition.

Mr. Allabough: I have a message from the Seattle Club of the deaf.

Seattle, Wash., August 25th, 1913.

REV. B. R. ALLABOUGH,

National Convention of the Deaf,

Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, O.

Puget Sound Association of the Deaf extends thanks for magnificent reception given our fellow member, Olof Hanson, and for support given and confidence shown in him. Seattle wants the 1915 convention and will give you all a right royal time.

TRUE PARTRIDGE.

President.

Pres. Hanson: Next comes the report of the Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer's Expenses.

1910.

Oct. 19, Express on Treasurer's Books from	
Council Bluffs	\$1.65
Nov. 14, Express on Treasurer's Cards from	
Council Bluffs,	1.10

1911

Feb. 3, Printing 500 Merchants Linen Envelopes.....	1.75	
April 24, Printing 400 No. 6 Bill Heads .....	.80	
May 15, Postage	2.00	
May 19, Postage .....	.50	
May 23, Postage .....	.50	
May 24, Postage .....	.50	
June 15, Postage	5.50	\$14.30

1912.

Jan. 25, Printing 1000 Post Card Receipt Books.....	\$7.00	
Jan. 26, Postage	2.00	
Mar. 11, Express on P. C. Books from Cincinnati, O....	.90	
Mar. 20, Printing 500 No. 6 Bill Heads	1.00	
Apr. 15, Printing 500 Circular Letters	2.00	
Apr. 30, Postage	2.00	
May 1, Printing 500 Envelopes	1.25	
May 2, Postage	3.00	
June 26, Postage	1.00	
July 2, Postage .....	.50	
July 25, Postage .....	.50	
Sept. 20, Printing 1000 Membership Cards	3.84	
Oct. 29, Postage	1.00	
Nov. 28, Clerical Work	2.00	\$27.99

1913.

Jan. 6, Postage	\$1.00	
Mar. 11, Postage	1.00	
Mar. 11, Printing 500 Envelopes	1.25	
Mar. 11, Printing 250 Bill Heads .....	.75	
Apr. 15, Paper for Loose Leaf File .....	.20	
May 1, Postage	2.00	
May 2, Postage	3.00	
May 22, Stamp Due on Letter .....	.02	
May 22, Postage .....	.50	
June 21, Postage	1.00	\$10.72

Total Treasurer's Expenses\$53.01

President's Expenses

1911.

Oct. 13, Expense Account	\$ 25.00	
Nov. 6, Expense Account	37.54	\$ 62.54

1912.

April 1, Expense Account	10.00	
June 15, Expense Account	25.00	
July 25, Typewriter	75.00	\$110.00

1913.

Jan. 6, Expense Account	\$ 25.00	
Jan. 17, Nebraska Fight	100.00	
Feb. 13, Nebraska Fight	22.40	
Aug. 4, Expense Account	25.00	\$172.40

Total President's Expenses\$344.94

Secretary's Expenses.

1910.		
Oct. 19, Postage	\$ 2.00	
Oct. 19, Printing Letter Heads, Envelopes, Etc.....	7.18	\$ 9.18
1911.		
Oct. 13, Expense Account	\$25.00	
Oct. 16, Expense Account	8.98	\$33.98
1912.		
Sept. 26, Expense Account	\$25.00	\$25.00
1913.		
July 11, For Purchase of Seal for Association.....	\$ 5.00	
July 11, Sending Proceedings to Libraries, Etc.....	25.00	\$30.00
Total Secretary's Expenses		\$98.16

Miscellaneous.

1910.		
Oct. 6, Paid N. F. Morrow for Expenses	\$ 5.76	
Oct. 7, Paid B. R. Allabough for Expenses	2.15	\$ 7.91
1911.		
Jan. 19, Paid N. V. Lewis for Printing, (Regensburg)..	\$7.83	\$ 7.83
1912.		
April 1, Paid J. C. Howard, account Impostors.....	\$ 25.00	
June 11, A. L. Pach, Dues Refunded	2.50	
June 15, Paid Hartford Mon. Committee, (Drake)..	25.00	
Sept. 12, Walter Thurston, Error on Cash Sub.....	.50	
Oct. 15, N. V. Lewis, Ptg. Proceedings, (Regensburg)	50.00	
Nov.. 28, Paid J. C. Howard, account Impostors.....	5.00	
Dec. 3, N. V. Lewis, Ptg. Proceedings, (Regensburg)	30.00	\$138.00
1913.		
Jan. 14, N. V. Lewis, Ptg. Proceedings, (Regensburg)\$	25.00	
Jan. 27, Walter Thurston, Proceedings .....	.15	
Feb. 7, N. V. Lewis, Ptg. Proceedings, (Regensburg)	134.85	
Feb. 7, N. V. Lewis, 500 Postals, and 200 Post Cards..	7.00	
May 29, N. V. Lewis, Ptg. Proceedings, (Regensburg)	3.15	
Aug. 4, Total Expended for Exchange of Checks.....	.70	\$170.85
Total Miscellaneous Expenses		\$324.59
Total Expenses to August 15, 1913.....		\$820.70

RECEIPTS.

Balance from former Treasurer	\$ 320.91
Received from Fees	290.60
Received from Dues	297.37
Received from various sources	152.03
Total to August 15, 1913	\$1,060.91

PROCEEDINGS TENTH CONVENTION

Recapitulation.

Total Receipts to August 15, 1913.....\$1,060.91
 Total Expenses to August 15, 1913..... 820.70

Balance on Hand August 15, 1913.....\$ 240.21

S. M. FREEMAN,
 Treasurer.

Balance on Hand August 15, 1913.....\$240.21
 Fees and Dues Tenth Convention 334.00
 Received from other sources 5.50
 Total\$579.71
 Expended since Aug 15, 1913 3.81
 Total in Treasury\$575.90

S. M. FREEMAN,
 Treasurer.

Pres. Hanson: I will now call for the financial report of the Committee on the Endowment Fund.

FINANCIAL REPORT ENDOWMENT FUND.

1911.

May 3, Received of O. H. Regensburg\$ 27.55
 May 24, Received of O. H. Regensburg 177.81
 May 29, Received of Walter Thurston 1.00
 July 1, Interest 1.01
 Aug. 8, Received of Walter Thurston50

1912.

Jan. 1, Interest 5.00
 July 1, Interest 5.00

1913.

Jan. 1, Interest 5.00
 May 3, Interest44
 July 1, Interest 5.00

Total to August 15, 1913\$228.31

S. M. FREEMAN,
 Treasurer.

1913.

August 26, Total to August, 15, 1913\$228.31
 August 26, Donation, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Park 2.00
 August 26, Donation, A Hearing Friend 1.00

Total on Hand August 26, 1913\$231.31

S. M. FREEMAN,
 Treasurer.

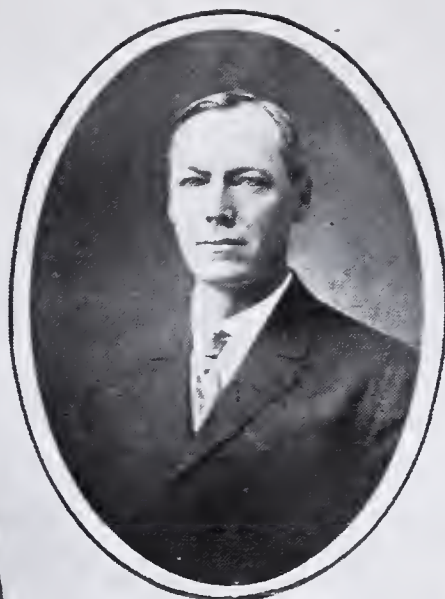
Mr. Wyand: I move we approve the report of the Treasurer.

Mr. Roberts: It has not been audited yet.

Pres. Hanson: We will hear from the Auditing Committee first;
 Mr. Stewart, chairman.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

OFFICERS — 1910-1913



ANTON SCHROEDER
First Vice-President



S. M. FREEMAN
Treasurer



OLOF HANSON
President



OSCAR H. REGENSBURG
Secretary



MRS. J. S. LONG
Second Vice-President



MRS. J. F. MEAGHER
Third Vice-President



OWEN G. CARRELL
Fourth Vice-President

PHOTO BY F. C. KRILL

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



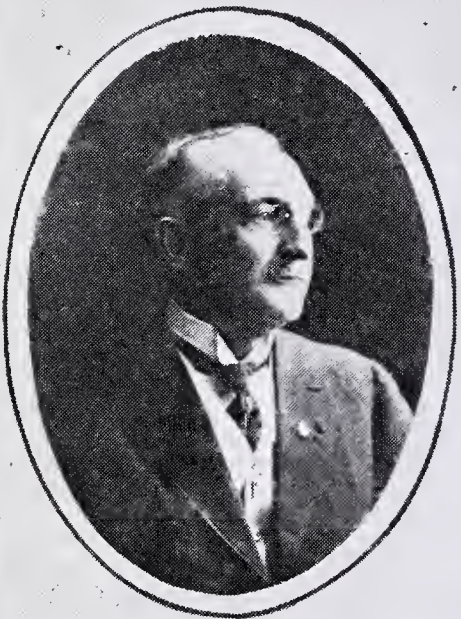
S. M. FREEMAN
Georgia



B. R. ALLABOUGH
Ohio



FRANCIS P. GIBSON
Illinois



THOMAS F. FOX
New York



OLOF HANSON
Ex-officio Chairman
Washington



ARTHUR L. ROBERTS
Kansas



HARLEY D. DRAKE
D. C.



WALDO H. ROTHER
Nebraska



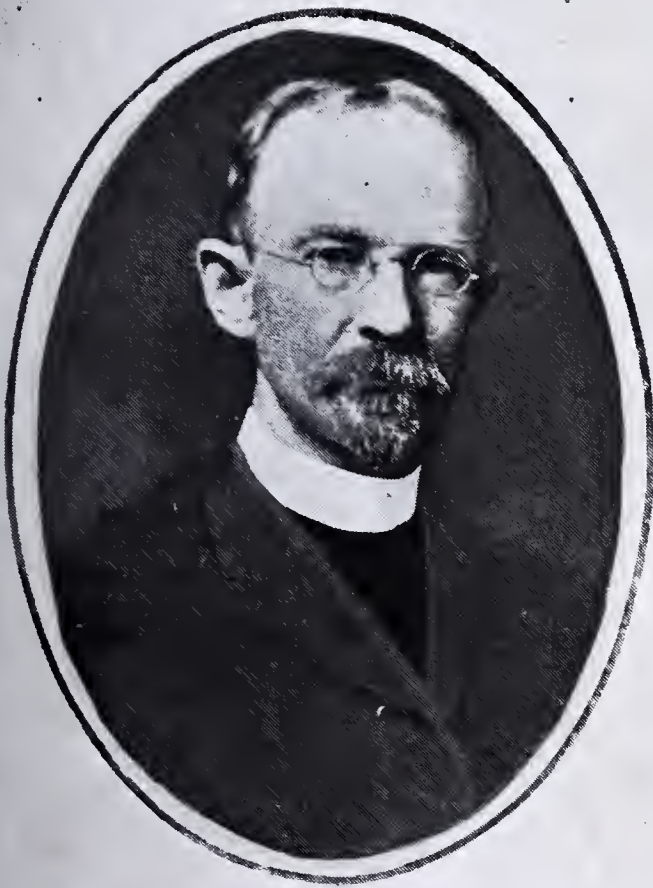
O. REICHLE
Oregon

Photo by F. C. Kroll

PROGRAM COMMITTEE



OLOF HANSON, Ex-officio Chairman
Washington



REV. J. H. CLOUD, Sec'y.
Missouri



A. J. EICKHOFF
Michigan

YOUTH P. F. C. BOARD

TENTH CONVENTION
Cleveland, Ohio, August 20--27, 1913

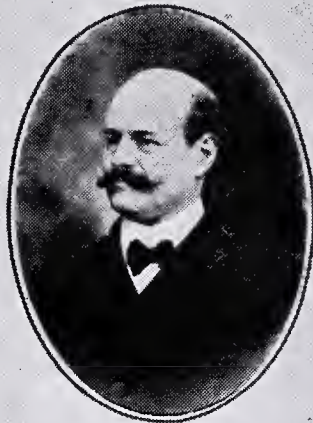
LOCAL COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS



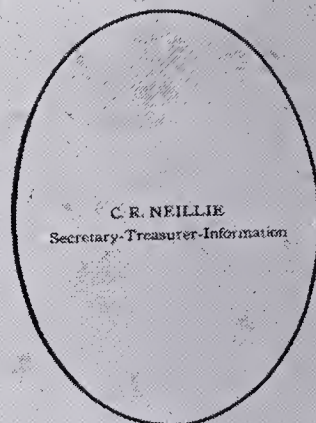
MRS. ELMER E. BATES
Honorary Chairman



KREIGH B. AYERS
Chairman



REV. E. R. ALLABOUGH
Advisory Chairman and Transportation



C. R. NEILLIE
Secretary-Treasurer-Information



DAVID FRIEDMAN
Finance



HARRY McCANN
Publicity



E. R. CARROLL
Meeting Places of Convention
and Committees



MRS. DAVID FRIEDMAN
Decorations



F. C. ROSS
Entertainments



F. C. KRULL
Industry



JOHN MILLER
Reception



THOMAS MCGINNESS



MISS HELENA FRÖELICH



HERMAN KOELLE



MRS. F. C. KRULL



MRS. WILLIAM KLEINHANS
Photo By
F. C. KRULL

TENTH CONVENTION
Cleveland, Ohio, August 20--27, 1913

AUDITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

We examined the accounts of Samuel Freeman, Treasurer, for the past three years and found the same correct. He has on deposit in Cave Spring, Ga., the balance exhibited of \$240.21. We also counted the cash receipts from dues and fees at this convention and found them to amount to \$334.00.

His account of the Endowment Fund, amounting to \$231.31, was also found correct.

The statement of the Motion Picture Committee was also gone over and found correct. Statements from banks showed actual deposits amounting to the sum of \$4,490.95 on the 30th day of June, 1913.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. STEWART,

C. W. CHARLES,

Auditing Committee.

Mr. Wyand: I move we accept the reports.

Seconded by Mr. Allabough; carried.

The Auditing Committee was instructed to audit the Hartford Monument Committee Report.

Mr. Hasenstab: I move we accept the report of the Motion Picture Committee.

Seconded by Mr. Bardes; carried.

Pres. Hanson: While we are hearing reports we will hear from Mr. Hubbard, chairman of the Committee on Floral Wreaths for Garfield and Mann.

Mr. Hubbard: Your committee was obliged to slightly exceed the limit placed upon the amount it might expend. When the flowers selected were priced, they were found to be \$1 in excess of the sum allowed, but the committee thought best to take them and refer the matter to you. Here is the receipted bill.

Mr. Hasenstab: I move we accept the report and allow the \$1 additional.

Seconded by Mr. Wyand; carried.

Pres. Hanson: While we are on the subject of money, I will take the opportunity to mention a matter overlooked the other day when I gave my report of the Executive Committee. Several months ago there was a motion made by Mr. Gibson, of the Committee, to vote \$50 for the use of the secretary in hiring a stenographer to assist in taking down the minutes of the convention, who should give all his time to the work, typewrite the final report and prepare it for printing. The members of the committee had not all sent in their reports up to the time of coming here so when we met the matter was taken up and we agreed to give the secretary the money for the purpose. Our attention has been called to the fact that the

Executive Committee can not vote money during a convention. Our intention was all right and Mr. Regensburg, acting under authority of the vote, went ahead, and engaged Mr. Long who has been doing the work. The Executive Committee refers the matter to the convention and a motion to appropriate the money should be made.

Mr. Hasenstab: It is proper to know what stenographic help is needed, so that we shall understand why so much should be appropriated for the work.

Mr. Regensburg: Because there is so much typewriting. Three years ago, because the Executive Committee ordered papers and reports cut down for the printer, to reduce cost, I had to typewrite the report three times. I believe it cost me from \$50 to \$100. Other members sent in bills for typewriting done but all my work was donated. I can not afford to give the time again. The character of the work is entirely different from what it used to be in former conventions. We do now in one day as much as we did in one entire past convention. We want a full stenographic report so there will be no misconception or quibbling over what took place. I can not again do as much work as I had to do at Colorado Springs. Mr. Long came here on my own responsibility and is almost sorry he accepted for if he were to make a new contract he would want \$75. I think \$50 is right and reasonable and only covers his expenses. He has agreed to get the report typewritten in 30 days and have it ready for the printer in 60 days.

Mr. Hasenstab: I move we vote \$50 for Mr. Long to write out the report and prepare it in typewritten form for printing.

Seconded by Mr. Glover.

Pres. Hanson: Is there any debate? If no opposition the motion is declared passed.

The report of the Industrial Bureau was referred to a special committee. Is it ready to report? Mr. Taylor of North Carolina.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL BUREAU.

Your committee finds that in the absence of more detailed statements as to receipts and expenditures, it is unable to express an opinion concerning the financial report of the Industrial Bureau.

Your committee feels compelled to criticize the omission from this report of certain commissions that are known to have been paid, as well as the omission of a statement of receipts and expenditures in connection with the lecture trip undertaken by the Director of the Bureau.

It recommends that hereafter a full detailed account be submitted, or published, of all receipts and expenditures, including com-

missions that may be incurred by the Bureau or any Bureau or Committee or individual working in the name of and for the interests of the National Association of the Deaf.

JOHN HENRY KEISER,
GEORGE WM. VEDITZ,
R. S. TAYLOR,
JNO. C. MILLER,
H. L. TRACY.

Pres. Hanson: A word of explanation is necessary. Mr. Taylor refers to the absence of details. Mr. Hunt could not come, so he sent me this package of vouchers. If the committee had asked me I would have turned these papers over to it. As far as I know everything is correct.

Mr. Hasenstab: I move the report of the special committee be approved.

Seconded by Mr. Freeman. Carried.

Mr. Hasenstab: I move the report of the Industrial Bureau be accepted in accord with the findings of the committee.

Seconded by Mr. Freeman; carried.

Pres. Hanson: I am ready to announce the Committee on Codification: Dr. Fox, Mr. J. M. Stewart, and Mr. Hanson.

Is the Committee on Enrollment ready to report? Mr. Drake.

Mr. Drake: I was under the impression that the report would be called for tomorrow, but I can give the figures. It is unfortunate that better arrangements were not made to get the names of all the members present. Dues and fees began to come in before the badges were ready and some confusion resulted. There is some doubt, but as near as we can get it now, there are 374 paid members here. Remember there are several here who do not care to join but who are here for the social features. The number of those who have paid is 374. Several have forgotten to register. There is now a total of 673 members of the N. A. D. About one half of the members are present. I suggest that the committee in charge of the next convention make better arrangements to record the members present.

Mr. Hasenstab: Do I understand that there are 673 members in good standing?

Mr. Drake: Yes; 673 fully paid up.

Mr. Todd moved to accept the report; seconded by Mr. Veditz; carried.

Pres. Hanson: Mr. McGregor has a poem from Mrs. Angie Fuller Fischer which I will ask him to read. It is rather long and I will ask him to condense it.

Mr. McGregor: I have in my pocket a letter from Mrs. Angie Fuller Fischer and a poem written by her. Many of you are familiar with her poems. This poem is rather long—17 pages—and I will not take up your time now by reading it all but will condense it for you.

At the World's Congress last summer in Paris, Mrs. Henry Gaillard got up and spoke in favor of the combined system of instruction. On the platform were some Catholic sisters who were her former teachers. When she had finished one of these teachers walked to the front of the platform and rudely told her she ought to be ashamed and otherwise upbraided her for her attitude, calling her ungrateful and wicked. Mrs. Gaillard felt hurt, and this public censure caused her to shed tears. I sat behind her and tried to console her by assuring her that she did right and had the sympathy and support of all the American delegates; and Mrs. Heyman of New York told her that she was the Joan d' Arc of the Deaf, which seemed to give her some comfort.

Now Mrs. Fischer's poem relates this incident at length in commemoration of the event.

Miss Froelich: I move that the secretary be instructed to write Mrs. Gaillard a letter expressing the admiration and thanks of the American Deaf, in National Convention Assembled, for her courage in standing up for the Combined System, and also expressing the hope she will not falter but always stand up for the truth, knowing that the deaf all over the world stand ready to back her up.

Seconded by Mrs. Mann. Carried.

The report of the Committee on Proxies was called for and a preliminary report given. The complete report will be found in its place in report for Wednesday.

Mr. Roberts: I think you are all interested in the work that has been done by the Motion Picture Committee. Much of the credit for the success of this feature is due to Mr. Regensburg, the chairman. I think you are willing to show him some appreciation. Mr. Regensburg came here from Chicago not only as secretary but in his capacity as chairman of the Motion Picture Committee. While here he has attended to the taking of several pictures. I think he is entitled to his expenses. I therefore move that we appropriate \$50 out of the Motion Picture Fund for this purpose.

Seconded by Mr. Glover.

Mr. Long: I quite agree that Mr. Regensburg is entitled to compensation and recognition. But if we pay Mr. Regensburg's expenses it seems to me just and proper that we pay those of Mr.

Stewart. Mr. Stewart has worked no less zealously and given his time and energies faithfully. I move to amend and include the same amount for Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Roberts: I understand the committee has already made this provision.

Mr. Regensburg: The committee did not send me here. I do not want to subject myself to the suspicion of grafting or of taking advantage of my position on the committee, so I did not ask anything for myself. But I am responsible for Mr. Stewart being here and intend to have the committee provide for him.

Mr. Long: In that case I am satisfied and withdraw my motion.

Mr. Robert's motion to appropriate \$50 for Mr. Regensburg's expenses was carried, without dissent.

Mr. Regensburg: I desire to express my appreciation; it is the first recognition of the kind you have ever shown me in my life. I thank you.

Mr. Freeman: I have three or four dollars for membership fees wrongfully accepted from persons from Canada. I wish those who gave it would meet me before tomorrow so I can give it back to them.

Mr. Hubbard: I move that those from Canada be made honorary members.

Pres. Hanson: Mr. Hubbard moves that those from Canada be made honorary members. We had better let the Committee on Codification add things like that to the By-Laws which contain no provision for honorary members.

Seconded by Mr. Todd.

Mr. Clark: If we give honorary membership to all Canadians, in a few years we will have two or three thousand of them and this will make Rockefeller feel somewhat cheap to think he is so common. Why not make them "Associate Members?" Is there any thing in the By-Laws for Associate Members?

Mr. Drake: How long does honorary membership continue?

Pres. Hanson: From one convention to the next.

Is there any opposition to Mr. Hubbard's motion?

(One—Clark). The motion to admit our Canadian deaf friends as honorary members is carried.

Mr. Wyand: In the discussion of an independent paper a recommendation was made for a committee to investigate the feasibility of the plan. I move that a committee of five be appointed for this purpose, to report at the next convention.

Seconded by Mr. Johnson; carried.

Mr. Roberts: I would like to ask Mr. Long a question. Yesterday a motion was carried to "adopt the report of the Committee on Laws as a whole." One or two amendments were not mentioned. Does the motion include these?

Mr. Long: I made the record as things occurred. Each motion was recorded as put to the convention and passed. I think my responsibility ends there. It is for the chair to decide such a question.

Pres. Hanson: When the report was adopted as a whole that did not include those amendments rejected. Only the amendments adopted severally are included in the report adopted as a whole.

Several papers were omitted from the program yesterday. What shall be done with them?

Mr. Cloud: I move that Mr. Goldberg's paper be placed on file and printed but the papers of all others who are here be read.

Seconded by Mr. Hasenstab. Carried.

ORALISM FROM THE STANDPOINT OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

I have no desire to be considered a reactionist. But special observation lasting several years, has convinced me that the ultra-oralistic propaganda, now in the zenith of its growth, is a lamentable and mischevious error and a menace to the unity and advancement of the deaf that should be sternly resisted by all having the welfare of the deaf at heart.

I was reared, both at home and at school, in an atmosphere of the strictest ultra-oralism, where the sign language was taboo. I have often wished, for my own sake, that such had been otherwise, but that is beside the question now. Never in an experience of a quarter of a century could I, nor have I found the deaf of the different methods or systems of instruction, who could rely on oralism and lip-reading to transact business or to discharge social functions with confidence and benefit to themselves. All find, sooner or later, that lip-reading is a guess-work game, pure and simple, and under no circumstances is it suited to the conditions that confront them in real life.

The movements of the lips in the expression of language are of the most complicated character and the vocal apparatus is exceedingly mobile and susceptible of assuming countless variety of figures.

Most people talk with slight lip-movements. To discourse orally so that the deaf can follow them, they are obliged to exaggerate lip-movements and drawl out the words. This process is irksome to the average person. Even with this accomodating oral enlargement the reading of the text remains uncertain, hesitating and deceptive. Take, for example, numbers ending in "teen" and "ty," like sixteen and sixty, these can rarely be differentiated by expert lip-readers because the postures taken in the act of uttering these words are about the same, as are also that of a large and

important class of words in use every day, but which, on account of a similarity in pronunciation are frequently misconstrued. A few specimens of these words are here given; i. e., face, and phase; eight and ate; knows and nose; hence and hens; pause, pours, paws, pores; rose and roes; cent and scent; rude, root, route and rood; earn and urn; brewing and bruin; I'll, isle, and aisle; for, four and fur; sees, seas and seize; hearse and hers; etc. Furthermore, I have been informed by those whose opinions on orthography must be received with respect, that all deaf betray their infirmities by the first sentence they deliver. Peculiar emphasis, poise of voice and conversational pitch, to say nothing of accents, inflections, and timbre of voice, illustrate well their phonetic departures that strike the ear in an unfamiliar way. Few, if any, of the totally deaf can enunciate correctly the following common words: debt, subtle, heir, palm, wrestle, comb, recitation, biblical, reputation, plumber, revelation, catholicism, salve, photography, psalm, mortgage, phthisis, omniscient, monopoly, and so on, indefinitely; and it is self-evident that this impaired orthoepy carries with it defective lip-reading. Obviously, it can hardly be conceived that those who never saw any given word or the characteristic of its oral rendition would hit upon its phonology and meaning.

In truth, for the totally deaf to conduct an adequate oral and lip-reading conversation is one of the most difficult things within the scope of human effort.

There is no dodging it, the mind of the deaf child undergoing ultra-oralism is subject to a fearful strain, and if it were not for the wonderful adaptability and recuperative powers of youth he would be due for one nervous breakdown after another. He is continually wrestling with new things, new variety of gestures, visible vibrations, dilatations and contractions, which include the larynx, glottis, palate, cheeks, tongue, teeth, lips, nose, eyes, scalp, chin, jaw, and neck; new positions, new impressions, even the quiver of the breath, that demand his incessant individual attention; and it is this concentration that wears. Moreover, it is a physiological fact that the mind of the deaf child cannot stop working at the close of the oral exercises in the classroom for a long time afterward. This stress is shown by self-mumblings. Normal children naturally learn to control and can check mental activity at pleasure. The deaf child not possessing this faculty, the resulting tension often terminates in physical deterioration. Go into any ultra-oralistic school room. The wan, anemic, careworn faces are appalling.

Knowing the limitations of the deaf, it would appear highly inhuman to sanction and maintain an educational method which every ultra-oralist, in his soul, knows to be inherently unsuitable, and which seems to have been specially devised to accentuate infirmities. The duty of every one here is to see that not a single grain be added upon that load beyond that Nature imposes upon the deaf. To be sure, every institution, every system, every method has its faults and shortcomings and these can only be corrected when they are seen and recognized, but no betterment was ever secured in this world's history by emulating the ostrich, sticking one's head in the sand, and shutting out the conditions as they actually exist.

In the deaf we find, because of their affliction, enhanced to the last degree, the law of the equivalence of movements, a law that governs all the manifestations of life and force, and links the emotion with its external indications. For them the sign-language meets the requirements of this law in a natural and beautiful way, and without its aid they would find themselves a disorganized mass wallowing in the mire of ignorance, discontent and isolation. To the benign influence of the sign-language combined with a reasonable amount of oralism, applied to those really able to profit by it, do the deaf of America owe the spirit of progress which has given them their phenomenal success. If proofs be wanted, look around you any or everywhere else, compare the deaf of America with those of the rest of the world where ultra-oralism is rampant, but the strongest proof of all lies in the addresses of the officers and the splendid work of the leaders of this Association in the direction of ameliorating the condition of their brethren.

In these days of specialized commercialism, learning is the prime requisite and employers are more concerned with regard to working efficiency than any other factor.

All firms I have worked for cared nothing for my power of speech and lip-reading. They insisted upon writing to me and I to them, rightly assuming this the safer, surer and saner method. I have yet to meet with the intelligent employer who objects to communicating routine in writing, provided this can be done in clear, concise, definite and grammatical English. Sometimes aliens, speaking a foreign language or the ignorant trump up the charge of loss of time occasioned by this writing. Actually, however, articulation and lip-reading, because of impediments inseparable from them, require a greater consumption of time than does any other mode of communication with the deaf.

Where prejudice exists against the employment of the deaf it will be found with those who have had no experience with them, but never on account of inability to speak or read the lips, for it has been demonstrated again and again, time without number, that as regards the capacity of those of the deaf coming from Combined schools, schools which fit the method to the pupil, to stand the demands of any calling open to them, they compare most favorably with hearing people, and as to efficiency, reliability and loyalty they are fully equal to any other class.

No matter how important ultra-oralism may be in the abstract, or how promising its possibilities for the future of the deaf, they will always have difficulty, being handicapped, in sustaining themselves in the places of the fit, and holding their own in the struggle for existence, unless they are well grounded in the essentials that will serve them this very minute. Ultra-oralism aims at the acquisition of speech and lip-reading for all the deaf, bar none. Learning and its fundamentals are merely incidental to it, and that is why it happens that these criticisms of the Ultraists have, for the most part, been written by the best, most progressive and successful deaf. What motive has actuated them? What purpose have they in mind? THIS: that PURE-ORALISM, now that it is placed on the statute books of some states and now that it was made the basis of a great educational campaign, should be so

improved and perfected as to measure up fully to the real needs of the deaf and thus put these reforms upon a commonsense and enduring basis.

ISAAC GOLDBERG.

Pres. Hanson: First on the program comes Mr. Roberts' paper, "Oral Legislation."

ORAL LEGISLATION.

As far as I have been able to discover, only two states in the Union have laws making the oral method compulsory; namely, Nebraska and Pennsylvania.

The Nebraska law, passed in 1911, has received wide publicity through the aggressive fight made last winter by the National Association of the Deaf to have it repealed. Suffice to say that this law makes the oral method compulsory in the Nebraska school, except in the case of pupils mentally incapacitated or whose vocal organs are malformed.

The Nebraska Alumni Association last June practically endorsed this oral law by declaring that it provided for all methods of teaching the deaf.

If this is true, at what, then, do we arrive?

A simple question, "Why the law?"

Some years ago, I made the open charge in the public press that an oral law existed in Pennsylvania. Certain deaf people in Philadelphia denied this. However, that state has a law that compels the use of the pure oral method. It is a simple provision of a few lines, tacked on to appropriation bills; as follows:

PROVIDED—That no part of this appropriation shall become available until the management of this Institution shall have filed with the State Board of Public Charities and the Auditor General, a declaration, that hereafter all pupils received in this institution, under sixteen years of age, who have not been pupils in another institution of similar character, shall be taught by the oral method, unless physically or mentally incapable of being taught by such method.

This provision first appeared in the appropriation bills of 1891, and has been attached to every such bill since that time.

People who fear the light of publicity resort to just such tactics as this to secure their ends.

How may this unnecessary and harmful legislation be prevented?

We must take into consideration several things; among them:

1. The attitude of parents on methods;
2. The ignorance concerning the deaf on the part of the public and the average legislature.
3. The misunderstanding often existing between the two sides to the controversy.
4. The absence of accurate and scientific data on results obtained from all methods.
5. The lack of an efficient medium through which to counteract the activities of over-zealous adherents of one method.

I believe every point raised in the foregoing can be efficiently covered by what I am pleased to call an "Education Commission," say of three members. It should be the duty of this Commission to gather statistics along scientific lines, concerning the results obtained from all methods. It should be prepared to furnish data at any time when required. It should have charge of all campaigns to prevent unjust legislation concerning the education of the deaf. It would relieve the president of this Association of much arduous work, avoid drawing him into controversies along one line, and leave him free to act as the executive of this Association. It should co-operate with those heads of schools who favor the combined system, giving them the support of this body in time of need. It should be able to iron out the misunderstanding between the adherents of one method and the educated deaf, by promulgating and keeping constantly before the public the fact that the educated deaf favor all methods, including the oral, but are forever opposed to the exclusive use of one method. It should get in touch with the parents of deaf children and put before them the facts, backed by scientific data.

We have been working along uncertain and haphazard lines. We know what we want and must have, but we have not yet been able to go about it in a business-like manner. We waste time, patience, good paper and ink in filling the deaf press with denunciations of the pure oralists, yet few of the people we desire to reach are ever aware of our activities, and if they were they would probably remain unconvinced.

Why?

Because our arguments are not supported by cold, hard facts, things you can put your finger on and hold up as incontestable evidence. That this evidence may be obtained by the Education Commission I have outlined, there is no doubt.

A. L. ROBERTS.

Mr. Roberts: I move that the president appoint a committee of three persons to be known as the Education Commission of this Association, to make investigations of methods and gather scientific educational data relating to the deaf, to be used at any time when necessary.

Seconded by Mr. Cloud.

Mr. Allabough: This is a matter worthy of consideration. Many questions are asked me about the education of the deaf, the various methods of teaching them, the Combined System and the Pure Oral Method, and their merits and demerits, etc., etc., etc., and I must say that I have been embarrassed for lack of data. So when we have full and correct information on this question, we are loaded and able to fire our guns with effectiveness. Since we have a Publicity Bureau, why not have this committee co-operate with it or assign the work to it?

Mr. Roberts: I propose that this committee be called "The Educa-

tion Commission" and its activity confined to subjects under that head alone.

Mr. Cloud: The Publicity Bureau has a wider and more diverse field and all it can attend to. I think it is wiser to separate this matter.

Pres. Hanson: All in favor of the motion to appoint an Education Commission will vote aye. The motion is carried.

Mr. Merrill of Washington has a paper on "The Volta Bureau." Mr. Merrill has the floor.

THE VOLTA BUREAU.

In 1880, the French Academy awarded Dr. Alexander Graham Bell a prize of 50,000 francs (\$10,000) because of his invention of the telephone. With this money, Dr. Bell started the Volta Laboratory Association, an organization for research and invention, in Washington, D. C. This \$10,000 was later augmented by the proceeds from the sale of the Association's share of the stock of the Volta Graphophone Company, amounting to \$100,000.

On June 27, 1887, Dr. Bell turned this fund, later called the "Volta Bureau Fund," over to his father, Prof. Alexander Melville Bell, to be used in promoting the educational welfare of deaf children. At this time, the purpose of the Fund was stated to be for founding and maintaining a bureau for the increase and diffusion of knowledge relating to the deaf, distributing literature concerning the deaf, and in promoting the intellectual welfare of deaf children.

The Volta Bureau began life in a small two-story brick building at 3414 Q. Street, N. W., but it was soon found that these quarters were inadequate, and also realized that the building was not a safe place in which to keep the rapidly accumulating and increasingly valuable collection of literature and statistics relating to the deaf. Dr. Bell, Prof. Melville Bell, and Mr. John Hitz, the superintendent of the Bureau, decided that a new and more suitable building must be erected. The funds for the building were obtained by the donation of \$25,000 by Dr. Bell, and \$15,000 by Prof. Bell. Mr. Hitz gave a portion of his services by agreeing to accept a lower salary for the remainder of his life. The new building which is now occupied by the Volta Bureau, was completed in the fall of 1894. It is on the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Volta Place, and is a handsome structure, well adapted to its purpose.

The library is housed in a section of the building which is separated from the rest by a thick brick wall with only one opening therein, a doorway protected by steel vault doors. All the windows, except one, which is iron barred, are protected by iron shutters. Thus the library is in a practically fire-proof vault, and the books and records are effectually protected.

From its inception in 1880 until 1908, the Volta Bureau was maintained by Dr. Bell, who has given about \$300,000 to the work. In 1908, feeling that such work should be carried on by a corporation rather than by an individual, Dr. Bell turned the Volta Bureau

and its maintenance fund over to the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf.

The fact that the Volta Bureau is the headquarters and business office of the Speech association, naturally makes it appear to favor the oral method of instructing the deaf, but on inquiry as to that point, the Librarian of the Bureau stated that it was not committed to the support of any one method exclusively, adding that Dr. Bell, its founder, has always favored the use of the manual alphabet, but is opposed to the use of signs until the end of the school life. In the "Volta Review" for December, 1912, Dr. Bell himself says, "So far as I am concerned, I see no objection to any child, deaf or hearing, spelling English words upon his fingers; * * * but let our pupils be taught by the sign language, or the manual alphabet, or any other means, and deny them speech, and what do they get that will be of value in communicating with people in real life? One thing—and one thing only—a pencil and a pad."

The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf is what its name implies; the Volta Bureau is its headquarters, and the Volta Review its official organ. But we must not lose sight of the original aim of the Volta Bureau, nor forget that the full title of the institution is "The Volta Bureau for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge Relating to the Deaf." In that capacity it has done, and is doing, much good.

The Bureau has sent out about 90,000 copies of its reprints of articles relating to the deaf. It has distributed gratuitously to libraries about 10,000 copies of articles in periodicals. It has published at its own expense, and distributed to public institutions a number of valuable works, including Dr. Edward A. Fay's "Marriages of the Deaf."

It is a sort of clearing house for reports of schools and other publications, receiving and distributing them to schools, libraries, etc.

The library of the Volta Bureau is of inestimable value to the deaf, and, in my opinion, is the phase of the work of the Bureau in which we are most interested.

At the time of the inception of the Volta Bureau, Mr. John Hitz, who later became the first superintendent of the Bureau, at one time Consul General to the United States from Switzerland, was assisting Dr. Bell in certain researches relating to the deaf. This work caused them to secure copies of every available publication relating to the deaf. When this research work was completed, it was decided to make the collection of publications, etc., the nucleus of a library relating to the deaf.

The Volta Bureau library now contains upwards of 10,000 volumes. It has files of more than 200 domestic and foreign periodicals devoted to the deaf. Some of these periodicals suspended publication years ago and copies of them are rarely found elsewhere. Effort is being made to secure complete files of every publication relating to the deaf that has ever appeared, and the librarian has carefully classified and card-indexed all that he has been able to secure. Private individuals are urged to donate such periodicals and publications relating to the deaf as they may have and not need themselves to the Bureau; some of them, possibly of

little value to their owners, may be just what is needed to complete the Bureau's files, or valuable in other ways; what is of little value now may be highly valuable to future generations.

Besides these books and periodicals, the library also contains a card catalogue of more than 50,000 deaf children who have attended schools for the deaf since 1817; manuscripts containing authentic information concerning more than 4,450 marriages of deaf persons, with details concerning their ancestors, brothers and sisters, and children; the special schedules of the U. S. Census Bureau containing detailed information concerning the deaf of the United States in 1900; and much other valuable material.

Another aim of the Bureau is to secure the co-operation of medical specialists throughout the world with a view to devising means to prevent, alleviate, and cure deafness.

H. C. MERRILL.

Pres Hanson: The program ends with a recitation by Miss Glover entitled, "Dixie."

Miss Glover gave her recitation.

Mr. Cloud: I move we adjourn till tomorrow at 9. Seconded by Mr. Freman; carried.

Adjourned at 1:15 p. m.

Tuesday Afternoon

AUGUST 26

Mr. Charles Somers, president of the Cleveland American League base-ball club invited the convention to attend one of the games played at Somers Park during the week, so on Tuesday afternoon, following adjournment, the invitation was accepted by a large number of the members.

Tuesday Evening

AUGUST 26

The evening was given over to the grand banquet, which was held in the banquet room of the Hollenden Hotel. Over 200 covers were laid. The Mayor of Cleveland, Hon. Newton D. Baker, who was on the program for a toast, was unable to attend, and his place was acceptably filled by Dr. Harris W. Cooley, a distinguished sociologist of the city. The menu and toasts follow:



Menu

HORS D'OEUVRES

Olives

Radishes

POTAGE

Cup of Tomato Essence

ENTREE

Jointed Chicken, Southern Style

New Peas

New Potatoes

French Style

Persillie

SALAD

Combination, Rigo

ENTREMENTS

Bombe, Mary Garden, Petit Fours

FROMAGE

Liptauer Garnie, Crackers

Demi Tasse

TOASTS

Toastmaster Kreigh B. Ayers

“May the other banquet be forgot,

Let this one be the best,

Join us in the songs we sing to-night,

Be happy with the rest.”

“Cleveland, the Sixth City in size, but chiefly

noted for the public spirit of its people.”

—Dr. Harris W. Cooley, of Cleveland.

The N. A. D. Olof Hanson

“Our hands are full of business; let's away;

Advantage feeds them fat while men delay.”

The Great Buckeye State Robert P. McGregor

“Who invited you to the feast?”

“By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them”

Dr. Thomas Francis Fox

“No man's personal experience can be so valu-

able as the compared and collated experience

of many men.”

Impostors Campaign Jay Cooke Howard

VERY DEAF.

The C. A. D. Mrs. E. E. Bates

“For the friends we have to love us,

And the chance to love them too;

For the place our lives may brighten

And the good that we can do.”

The N. F. S. D. Francis P. Gibson

“Thou wast my nurse in sickness, and my

comforter in health;

So gentle and so constant, when our love

was all our wealth;

Thy voice of music sooth'd me, love, in

each responding hour;

As heaven's honey-dew consoles the bruise-

ed and broken flower.”

The Ladies Rev. H. Lorraine Tracy

“The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!

And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smil'd.”

The Deaf Press J. S. Long

“The pen is mightier than the sword.”

Wednesday Morning

AUGUST 27

Meeting called to order at 9 o'clock, President Hanson in the chair.

Invocation by Rev. Moylan.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Hubbard: Yesterday we passed a motion to make the Canadian deaf present at the Convention honorary members. But I found two, who, tho living in Canada, are still American citizens. I refer to Mr. and Mrs. Balis. While they have lived abroad a long time, they have never been naturalized in Canada. I think we should recognize them as honorary members.

Pres. Hanson: I understand they are both members now.

The report of the Auditing Committee on the Gallaudet Monument Fund is due.

Mr. Stewart: We were asked by the president to audit the Gallaudet Monument Fund accounts. We consulted Dr. Fox and found that it involved a tediously long job. There is a large number of papers to look over. The best way to do would be to take it home with us and look over it at leisure. The condensed report we find correct.

Mr. Long: Since the committee is responsible to the Executive Committee why not leave it to them?

Dr. Fox: The committee sent out blanks and these blanks came back filled in with subscriptions all the way from 1 cent to many dollars. These blanks have all been kept by Dr. Hotchkiss, who made reports and checked off. But to go over these papers would involve a tedious task. The report is as Dr. Hotchkiss and Mr. Drake made it out, and I think it is sufficient. Part of the money was sent to Dr. Hotchkiss, part to me and all has been added together. But I have not all these papers here.

Pres. Hanson: The matter is best referred to the Executive Committee. What shall be done with Mr. Stewart's report?

Mr. Schory moved to accept; seconded by Mr. W. L. Sawhill; carried.

Pres. Hanson: We will hear from the Committee on Proxies.

Mr. Flick: The following report is the amended report and shows number of proxy holders and the number of votes they are entitled to cast:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROXIES.

Proxy holder:	Votes including his own:
F. C. Smielau	4
R. S. Taylor	2
J. H. Keiser	2
A. R. Spear	2
J. S. Long	5
G. M. Teegarden	2
F. P. Gibson	5
A. H. Schory	6
C. W. Charles	2
T. F. Fox	8
Olof Hanson	29
Anton Schroeder	33
E. A. Hodgson	15
J. H. Cloud	10
A. L. Roberts	11
P. J. Hasenstab	2
G. W. Veditz	15
J. C. Howard	13
G. F. Flick	7
B. R. Allabough	6
S. M. Freeman	7
J. C. Miller	3
R. P. MacGregor	2
C. R. Neillie	3
E. C. Wyand	2
J. M. Stewart	3
A. C. Buxton	2
Roy J. Stewart	2

Dr. Fox: I move we accept the report of the Proxy Committee.

Seconded by Mr. Veditz; carried.

Pres. Hanson: Before we take up the election I will announce the committees: On Education Commission: Mr. Roberts, of Kansas; Mr. Schroeder, of Minnesota; and Mr. Merrill, of Washington, D. C.

Committee to investigate and report on the feasibility of an independent newspaper for the N. A. D.: Mr. J. M. Stewart, O. H. Regensburg, E. C. Wyand, W. Glover and J. S. Long.

It is in order for a motion to appoint tellers.

Mr. Keiser: I move the president appoint 8 tellers.

Seconded by Mr. Miller.

Mr. Cloud: I move to amend and bar anyone holding proxies.

Pres. Hanson: Does Mr. Keiser accept the amendment?

Mr. Keiser: Yes.

The motion as amended was carried.

Pres. Hanson: The following are selected as tellers: Mr. Bristol, Mr. Bacheberle, Mr. Drake, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. W. L. Sawhill, Mrs. Marcossou, Mr. Todd, and Miss Zell.

Pres. Hanson: I would warn those who come to the platform to put names in nomination to not indulge in criticisms and personalities. The five minute rule is still in force. I will ask the secretary to place the names upon the slate provided for the purpose.

Nominations for president are in order. Mr. Hodgson.

Mr. Hodgson: I will not consume 5 minutes in nominating my candidate—he is too well known to need any lengthy speech to place him before you. His work has been seen by the Association for many years. He is a man of brains and good judgment. He is a business man. He is a good friend of the deaf and has influence among people who hear as well as among those who are deaf. He represents the better element; is broad-minded and intelligent with a strong grasp of affairs. I nominate for president of the N. A. D., Mr. J. C. Howard, of Duluth.

Seconded by Mr. Bell.

Mr. Keiser: The more the merrier. I have the name of another good man, one well qualified. He has been a member of the Association for 30 years, and I hope his popularity will shave off a few votes from the candidate just named. The West has had signal honor; I would like to see a candidate from the East shown consideration. I nominate Mr. Alex Pach, of New York.

Seconded by Mr. Durian.

Mr. Drake: With charity for all and malice toward none, I wish to place in nomination another man. With Mr. Keiser, I say, "The more the merrier." My candidate has had a great deal of experience in N. A. D. affairs, and for that reason is all the more qualified. It seems wiser to select some one that has had experience. His hands are not tied by connection with any school and nothing stands in the way of his independence. I nominate our old friend, Mr. George W. Veditz.

Seconded by Mr. Miller.

Mr. Wyand: I move we vote.

Pres. Hanson: We will give any others an opportunity if they wish. I want to be perfectly fair and give all a chance to indicate whom they wish.

Mr. Regensburg: Does a majority or a plurality elect?

Pres. Hanson: A majority.

Mr. Drake: I move Mr. Veditz be given the privilege of the floor.

Cries of "No! no!"

President Hanson: The motion is out of order.

Mr. Wyand: I move we proceed to vote.

Seconded by Mr. Miller. Carried without opposition.

As the ballots had not yet arrived the report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for.

Pres. Hanson: We can hear part of it. Is the committee ready?

Mr. Long (Chairman): Yes; Mr. Hasenstab will read the report.

After the first resolution had been read, the ballots arrived.

Mr. Drake, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, announced that 374 were entitled to vote. The secretary and Mr. Drake took count of those present entitled to vote. Result: 26 proxy holders with 199 votes; 170 others making 369.

Mr. Cloud: I move that when there are several candidates and no choice is made on the first ballot, the name of the one getting the smallest number of votes be dropped. This is to be continued one at a time until one of the candidates receives a majority of the votes cast.

Seconded by Mr. Johnson; carried.

Mr. Bristol: The report of the tellers shows 381 votes cast. This is more than is right.

Pres. Hanson: Then we will have to vote again.

Mr. Bristol: But a great many have been coming into the hall while the vote was being taken.

A recount was taken showing 381 entitled to vote. The vote was then declared to be correct and was announced as follows:

Mr. Howard, 232; Mr. Veditz, 114; Mr. Pach, 35.

Mr. Howard was declared elected.

Mr. Regensburg: I move we make the election of Mr. Howard unanimous.

Seconded by Mr. Pach. Carried without opposition.

Pres. Hanson: Will Mr. Howard take the chair?

Mr. Howard expressed the wish that Mr. Hanson continue to preside and by vote of the convention he remained in the chair until the election had been completed.

Pres. Hanson: Nominations for first vice-president are in order.

Mr. Leitner: Let us look to Pennsylvania for our first vice-president—the famous keystone state. This state has sent a large delegation and deserves the honor. I present the name of a man who is a popular representative from there; a man who is broad-

mindful, of calm and deliberate judgment—Mr. Geo. M. Teegarden.

Seconded by Mr. Collins Sawhill.

Mr. Gibson: I take pleasure in naming a man that all of you know. Many of the men and women here were under his instruction while in school. He is known all over Ohio by his writings and his public spirit. We have been here for a most enjoyable week, and I think you will agree that Ohio is entitled to some show of our appreciation. I ask my friends wearing this button (pointing to the N. F. S. D. button in his lapel) to not let any past bitterness bias them—they as well as he will understand—but let their judgment as to his deserving the honor govern their votes. I nominate Mr. A. B. Greener, of Ohio.

Seconded by Mr. Cloud.

Pres. Hanson: Does Mr. Greener accept?

Mr. Greener: I will leave it to the Convention to decide.

Mr. Parsons: I nominate Mr. Hubbard, of Michigan.

Mr. Hubbard: I thank the gentleman from the nutmeg state, but I do not aspire to office and must decline the nomination.

Mr. Germer: I beg to name a well-known member, Mr. Bristol, of Michigan, three years president of the N. F. S. D., and a very capable man.

Mr. Bristol: I thank my friend but I do not desire to be a candidate.

Mr. Merrill: I move we vote. Seconded by Mr. Smielau; carried.

Mr. Taylor (N. C.): I move that while the tellers are counting the ballots we proceed with the nominations for candidates for the next office.

Seconded by Mr. Schoolfield. Carried.

Dr. Fox: The N. A. D. has always recognized the ladies as members of the Association and they have always given loyal service in our work. I am therefore pleased to have the honor of naming one of them as second vice-president—a woman of remarkable parts, doing work in a man's sphere. On the death of her husband, she took up his duties where he had laid them down and has succeeded with great credit. She is from New York state and is secretary of our state association. She deserves honor for her consistent efforts in behalf of the Association. I nominate Mrs. Anna S. Lashbrook, of Rome, New York.

Seconded by Collins Sawhill.

Father McCarthy: I am a great admirer of the N. A. D. It is for all the deaf and their interests without regard to race or creed.

But it seems to me its membership is too scant for results, scarcely 500 in a country where there are at least 40,000 adult deaf. Success often depends on the mass of the force behind the movement. This was seen in the success of the Civil Service Appeal to the presidential candidates some years ago, and now it seems to me that progress might be made more effective if we could show a large and solid front in demanding the actual adoption of that measure. You will find a large resource for increased membership in the Catholic element, of which there must be approximately 10,000 adults. Hitherto, you have not welcomed them; certainly it is only within the last three conventions that you have invited their clergy to your rostrums. Of course there can be no place for racial or religious prejudice in a national association. But the courtesies shown us in these last conventions have been observed and appreciated and I look for a greater number of our faith in the list of your membership. In furtherance of that hope let me present the name of Mrs. A. J. Eickhoff as a candidate for the office of second vice-president.

Seconded by Mr. Pach.

The tellers reported the result of the ballot for first vice-president: Mr. Greener, 299; Mr. Teegarden, 70.

Pres. Hanson: Mr. Greener is elected first vice-president.

While voting for second vice-president we will receive nominations for third vice-president.

Mr. Stewart (Mich.): I am a Northern man but have a love for the South and know the Southern deaf are as good as you can find anywhere in the country. You have met many of the Southern deaf and if you have talked with them you know this to be true. The Southern deaf have kept up their interest in the N. A. D. There is one man here who has brains, is president of his state association and has worked a great deal in the interest of the deaf. I name Mr. Walter Glover, of North Carolina.

Seconded by Mr. Miller.

Mr. Schoolfield: I am from the South and thank Mr. Stewart for his courteous words and love for the Southern people. I want to name another Southern gentleman, Mr. Amos Todd, of Tennessee.

Seconded by Mr. Dudley.

Pres. Hanson: While waiting for the count of ballots I will call your attention to a number of circulars written by me. I will read them only by title. I would suggest that if funds permit they be printed in the proceedings as an appendix. If not printed in whole at least refer to them by title. (2) The Deaf and Their Education; (3) Signs and Pure Oralism; (4) Superintendents Defend the Sign Language; (5) Schools for the Deaf not Charitable Insti-

tutions; (6) Resolutions on the Sign Language; (7) Oral Teaching of the Deaf; (8) Views of an Experienced Oral Instructor; a Pure Oral Product; (9) Methods of Educating the Deaf and Opinions About the Sign Language; (10) Opinions About the Nebraska Law; (11) Why the Oral Law Should be Repealed; (12) Nebraska Correspondence; and a copy of the Nebraska law.

Report of tellers on second vice-president:

Mrs. Lashbrook, 222; Mrs. Eickhoff, 134.

Pres. Hanson: Nominations for fourth vice-president are in order.

Dr. Fox: I present the name of a man originally from the far east but now living in the extreme west; one who has shown his interest in the convention by coming all the way from California to attend. I nominate Mr. W. L. Waters.

Mr. Wyand: We have nominated from the North, the South, East and West. We must not forget there is a little corner way up northeast and I wish to present the name of a fine man, a product of the famous Clerc. He is a man who has done much to promote all that is good for the deaf in New England. We know the fourth vice-president is a position rather of honor than activity, and I ask for recognition of New England by the election of Mr. Henry M. Fairman, of Worcester, Mass.

Pres. Hanson: Does Mr. Fairman accept?

Some person in the audience: He is not here.

Mr. Stewart (Washington): I move the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mr. Waters for fourth vice-president.

Seconded by Mr. Moylan. Carried without opposition.

Pres. Hanson: Nominations for secretary are in order.

Mr. Cloud: A short time ago, on my way to California, I happened to meet on a train a gentleman who until recently was the superintendent of a leading school for the deaf. In the course of our conversation he referred to a certain young deaf gentleman connected with his school and praised his efficiency, and his ability as a teacher. I had known all this but was pleased to learn from his superintendent himself of this young man's high qualities. This young man whom I desire to name as secretary is qualified in every way. He can read signs readily; he is a gifted writer; he is a printer; an editor; a man who understands the deaf rightly; a defender of our faith in the Sign Language; one who has done much in the way of helping the deaf. He is just the man whom the new president needs to help him. And the new president wants him. He deserves well of Ohio; his beautiful and accomplished better half is from the Buckeye state. I nominate Mr. A. L. Roberts, of Kansas.

Seconded by Mr. Schory.

Report of tellers on third vice-president:

Walter Glover, 242; A. J. Todd, 124.

Mr. Johnson: I move the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mr. Roberts for secretary.

Seconded by Mr. Tracy. Carried without opposition.

Pres. Hanson: Nominations for treasurer are in order.

Mr. Howard: The nominations of candidates for office have been in the nature of the passing around of the loving cup. There has been no bitterness, no criticism, nothing but praise. A man from the North has nominated a son of the South for an honored office; personal enmity of many years standing was effaced in an instant when a gentleman stepped up and nominated the man he had not spoken to for years. I have just been elected president. A very worthy gentleman nominated one of my opponents and I presume voted against me. I believe this man is particularly well fitted for the office of treasurer and the fact that he nominated an opponent of mine and opposed my election does not make him less estimable. This is a free country and every man is entitled to his honest opinion and the free exercise of his franchise. I wish it understood, too, that I have no animosity against those who believed some one else better fitted for the high office to which the majority here elected me. I hope that any differences that have existed during the heat of debate of the convention about to close will be laid aside and that we will, one and all, unite and work for the good of the deaf and of our Association. For treasurer I nominate Mr. H. D. Drake of Washington, D. C.

Seconded by Mr. Schory.

Mr. Pach: I move the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mr. Drake as treasurer.

Seconded by Mr. Hodgson. Carried without opposition.

Mr. Hasenstab: Under the new law as passed the other day we must select three trustees of the Endowment Fund. The law does not go into effect until after adjournment but we can elect them now. I move we proceed to elect the trustees.

Pres. Hanson: While the law does not go into effect until after adjournment we may properly elect the trustees now. The first named will serve one term—three years; the second for two terms—six years; and the third for three terms—nine years. Mr. Hasenstab's motion is in order.

Seconded by Mr. Neillie.

Mr. Hodgson: Yesterday we began putting down our names

for subscriptions to the Endowment Fund. But we are not giving this in the ordinary way of contributions. The men must be under bonds, agree on a depository and give an accounting. Six or seven years ago Mr. Veditz brought the matter up at Norfolk and at Colorado Springs put it into active operation. Now the man who conceived the idea is a good man to make it go. Much will depend on the three men we select. Their office is a position of honor; it is also one of hard work. They must beg for money. They must be men of eloquence to persuade rich men to help and to push the movement along. I think Mr. Veditz is the man to be chosen chairman of the Trustees. For myself I should prefer to see five trustees, but the law says three and we must follow the law. So I name Mr. Veditz.

Pres. Hanson: We must first decide on Mr. Hasenstab's motion. I think the Committee on Laws has the power to change it to five if they think best. All in favor of Mr. Hasenstab's motion raise the hands. (Most hands went up.) The motion is carried.

Mr. Hodgson: I nominate Mr. Veditz for chairman.

Mrs. Bates: I think no one can object to our retiring president.

Pres. Hanson: I should prefer to see Mr. Veditz chairman.

Mr. Cloud: I nominate Dr. Draper.

Some one in audience: He is not here.

Dr. Fox: I nominate Mr. Hodgson of New York.

Mr. Howard: I nominate Mr. Hubbard of Michigan.

Mr. Hubbard: Thanks; I would prefer to see a younger man in the place.

Mr. Hodgson: I ask you to put Mr. Hubbard's name in place of mine. He has been working in behalf of this and deserves the honor.

Mr. Hubbard: I do not desire the place.

Mr. Howard: You are already engaged in the work.

Pres. Hanson: The names of Veditz, Hanson and Hubbard are presented.

Mr. Allabough: I move the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for these three men.

Mr. Hubbard: I bow to the will of the Convention and accept with thanks the honor it has seen fit to confer on me, tho I have my misgivings as to the wisdom of appointing one of my years for a term so long.

Mr. Allabough's motion was seconded by Mr. Teegarden.

Pres. Hanson: Any opposition? (None). The motion is passed.

According to the constitution my duty as president is at an end. Before retiring I wish to express my gratification for the harmony that has prevailed during the convention. As a farewell message, I repeat what I said at the banquet last night: There are two things I wish you to bear in mind: First, that there is a need for the N. A. D. Second, We CAN make the N. A. D. a strong and powerful organization if we will work together.

The constitution provides no ceremony for inducting officers but I will ask Dr. Fox to escort Mr. Howard to the chair.

Dr. Fox conducting Mr. Howard to the chair, Mr. Hanson retired and the new president assumed the office of president.

Pres. Howard: Order is heaven's first law and so long as I am president, I propose to have order.

I have a confession to make; I promised that as soon as I had taken office, I would give Mr. Allabough the privilege of the floor.

Mr. Allabough (taking his daughter, aged 10, to the platform): Let me introduce my daughter, Helen Allabough. Will Mr. Hanson please come to the platform.

(Mr. Hanson advances to the platform.)

Helen Allabough (turning to Mr. Hanson and signing): Mr. President, your friends present this purse to you to express their appreciation of your good work. The Lord bless you.

Mr. Hanson: I feel very deeply this evidence of your friendship. I have been severely criticized by some prominent deaf persons, but I have done my duty as I saw it. This expression of appreciation and confidence is most gratifying. I thank you.

Mr. Allabough: I feel I should say a few words. The members of the N. A. D. as well as others interested, have recognized how hard the president has worked during the three years of his administration, which has been evidenced by the voluminous reports in the Deaf-Mutes' Journal and the Observer. I felt sure that they would be willing to show appreciation for his work by some gift. He has spent many times, in money, time and energy, the value of what I am about to present him. In this purse (holding it up) are ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD; the purse itself is presented as a souvenir of the occasion (giving the gift to Mr. Hanson.). (Great applause). Wait and let me tell you how the money was raised. There are 155 subscribers, whose names, Mr. Hanson, you will find on the list accompanying the gift. I collected \$35 from 35 subscribers, both by mail and in person, before the convention and \$76.97 from 120 subscribers in person during this convention; 51 cents from the sale of unused envelopes, making \$112.48 in all. The expenses were \$8.67 for stationery; \$2.31 for postage; \$1.50 for the German Silver purse, making \$12.48 in all.

Receipts	\$112.43
Expenses	12.48
	<hr/>
Balance for gift	\$100.00

Mr. Hanson, here is the list of contributors, and you can look over it on your homeward trip.

I desire to thank you all who have so kindly responded, for helping me make this splendid gift possible and the good will prove a blessing, not only to the recipient but also to the donors. (Great applause.)

Mr. Hanson: This is a favor for which I thank you every one, not only for the money, which will go a long way toward paying the expenses of the trip from Seattle, but still more for the spirit of good will shown by the gift. Again I thank you.

Mr. Cloud: While it is highly proper to honor and show appreciation to our president, we must not forget the secretary, treasurer and other officers of the convention who have performed their duties to our satisfaction. I move we give a vote of thanks to our retiring officers.

Seconded by Mr. Keiser. Carried.

Mr. Roberts was called and assumed the secretary's chair.

Pres. Howard: I understand the Committee on Resolutions began its report but did not finish. The report is now in order. Mr. Hasenstab.

The report was made, one resolution at a time, and each passed upon. Mr. Cloud objected to part of the resolution on day schools and it was amended to meet his objections. The resolutions as passed were as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

While we fully recognize and appreciate the value of speech to the deaf, we also recognize the difficulty and even the impossibility of acquiring it by many of the deaf.

RESOLVED, That we favor the best oral instruction for those who can profit by it.

RESOLVED, That where the attempt to acquire speech results in the sacrifice of mental development, we favor the employment of such methods as will secure the highest and broadest mental development.

This is what the Combined System aims to do, and therefore we endorse the Combined System.

RESOLVED, That the National Association of the Deaf is highly appreciative of the fact that the State of Kentucky has recognized the rights and the fitness of the deaf to judge or pass upon

matters pertaining to the education and training of deaf children by placing a deaf man upon the Board of Directors of the State School for the Deaf.

WHEREAS, The deaf, handicapped by their lack of hearing, more than any other class are benefitted through life by the amelioration which education effects; and consequently are losers, along with the communities wherein they live, by the tendency to shorten their terms at school and ignore the educational privileges which the State allows them; be it

RESOLVED, That this Association recommends the enactment of an uniform compulsory education law for the deaf in all and every State wherein such law does not at present exist.

WHEREAS, The efforts made by the deaf adults of foreign countries to secure recognition for utility of the sign language in their educational work have time and again been set aside by those engaged in school work; and,

WHEREAS, At the recent Paris Congress of the Deaf, a certain deaf girl was openly censured by a school official from the platform for the bold address she had made in support of the sign language; be it

RESOLVED, That the National Association of the Deaf assembled in Cleveland, O., August 20-27, extends its sincere sympathy to those foreign brothers and sisters who are struggling for the right of helpless deaf children to a more complete education than their existing method can offer them.

WHEREAS, The requirements in the industrial world are for better trained and more competent workmen, and the deaf need every assistance in this direction; be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon superintendents and administrative bodies of all schools for the deaf more liberal appropriations for this department of their schools, to the end that thoroughly modern methods may be taught.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to Dr. Enoch Henry Currier, Superintendent of the New York Institution, for collecting, publishing and distributing the opinions of prominent deaf people throughout the United States upon the utility of the sign language in connection with the intellectual development and moral culture of the deaf, and that we heartily endorse the sentiments expressed and the conclusions reached by Dr. Currier.

WHEREAS, There exists a systematic propaganda to influence the public in favor of the oral instruction, by publishing in magazines and periodicals exaggerated accounts of work done; be it

RESOLVED, That we request all magazines that publish or have published such accounts in favor of the oral method to give equal space to a fair presentation of the Combined System.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Association are due to those who sent specimens for Industrial Exhibition.

RESOLVED, That a standing committee of three be established to be known as the Civil Service Committee of the N. A. D., whose duty it shall be to remove or remedy discriminations against the

deaf in the Civil Service of the Government and to encourage and assist the deaf to obtain positions in this service.

RESOLVED, That the Endowment Fund Committee be made a standing committee to concern itself with the accumulation of a fund whose annual income shall equal or exceed ten thousand dollars.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Association be voted to the Local Committee for its efforts to provide for the comfort, convenience, and pleasure of all in attendance.

WHEREAS, There is no necessity for an educated deaf person to beg or solicit alms on account of deafness; and,

WHEREAS, There are many cases of persons who are not really deaf, but hearing people who prey on the sympathy of the public to the injury of the respectable and self-supporting deaf; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Association that stringent laws should be enacted making it a penal offense to ask pecuniary aid, on account of deafness or on pretense of being "deaf and dumb."

RESOLVED, That we appreciate the invitation extended by the Association of American Instructors of the Deaf to the Association to be represented by its fraternal delegates at its coming Convention of 1914, and the assigning of a day to be known as the N. A. D. day in its programme.

WHEREAS, Repeated but unsuccessful efforts have been made by the promoters of the oral method of instruction for deaf children to abolish the State School for the Deaf in Wisconsin and to substitute day schools throughout the State; be it

RESOLVED, That the National Association of the Deaf, assembled in Cleveland, O., August 20th to 27th, 1913, declare as the sentiment of the Association that all such efforts will not in any way better the education and further usefulness of deaf children; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Association exercise all possible legitimate means to prevent the dissemination of such preverting ideas.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of Nebraska passed and enacted a bill two years ago, requiring an exclusive use of the oral method of instruction for deaf children at the state school; and,

WHEREAS, This was done at the instance of the parents' association, composed of parents who had been insisting for years on oral instruction for their deaf children but in vain; and,

WHEREAS, It is our conviction that general education and intellectual culture is a much greater necessity to the welfare and happiness of the deaf than the mere acquirement of oral speech, and that parents have generally been directed, through the zeal of the promoters of the oral method, to the latter rather; be it

RESOLVED, That the National Association of the Deaf, assembled in Cleveland, O., August 20th to 27th, 1913, having listened to the report of its committee on Nebraska law and to the letter of explanation written by one representing the Parents' Association, and bearing in mind again sustains its preference for the combined system of instruction, and holds that the Nebraska law can not and will eventually not obtain as good results as were acquired under the combined system; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the N. A. D. and friends of the deaf should continue their efforts in behalf of children now in school, and of coming generations, to secure for them the maintenance of the Combined System.

RESOLVED, That the Association recognizes the open and frank manner in which the Deaf-Mutes' Journal has been publishing the interests of the Association during the past three years, and hereby thanks the Editor for same.

RESOLVED, That we express our appreciation of the work of the Industrial Bureau, and that it is the sentiment of the Association that this Bureau be made a permanent department under the direction of the Executive Committee.

RESOLVED, That the National Association of the Deaf heartily endorses the efforts of the various State Associations of the Deaf in their attempts to secure adequate representation in the directorate of the State schools for the deaf, and recognizes as just the claim of the alumni to a voice in the determination of the methods of instruction used in their schools.

RESOLVED, That we assure John D. Rockefeller of our appreciation of his courtesy of allowing members of the Association to visit his grounds and giving us a reception at his country home.

WHEREAS, Cleveland has more than fulfilled our anticipations, showing every possible courtesy through excellent hotel accommodations, practically correct press reports of convention proceedings and doings, park and baseball entertainments, and general hospitality of the city; be it

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the National Association of the Deaf, assembled in the city of Cleveland, August 20th to 27th, be and are hereby given to the Mayor and City of Cleveland, the Hollenden and other hotels, the city press, the Euclid Beach, the Luna Park, the Lake View Cemetery, Charles Somers, President of Cleveland Base-Ball Club, and the Eastland Boat Company authorities.

WHEREAS, The social success of the convention has been largely due to the efforts of the Local Committee and their generous entertainment has more than fulfilled their promises; be it

RESOLVED, That we express our appreciation of same and hereby convey our hearty thanks to the Local Committee.

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Programme be assured of the Association's satisfaction with the programme, and be thanked warmly for same.

RESOLVED, That the National Association of the Deaf in convention assembled in the Hollenden Hotel auditorium, extends sympathy to those bereaved by the death of the owner of the Hollenden Hotel, which is at present the headquarters of the Association.

Pres. Howard: Will the Committee on Necrology report?

Mr. Bristol: Mr. McGregor, the chairman is gone; I will report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY.

The following members of the N. A. D. have died since the Colorado Springs convention in 1910:

Rev. A. W. Mann, Ohio; A. I. Jacobson, South Dakota; Theodore Froelich, New York; Melville Ballard, District of Columbia; Mrs. Floyd Mount, Colorado; P. H. Brown, Montana; Chas. L. Minor, Missouri; and Baxter Mosey, Wyoming.

Pres. Howard: What shall we do with the report?

Mr. Hasenstab: I move we accept. Seconded by Mr. Wyand; carried.

Mr. Greener: I know you are all anxious to complete the day's business so I'll crave your attention for only a few moments. As you are well aware, the Deaf-Mutes' Journal has been the official organ of the Association the past three years and almost weekly has devoted much space in its columns to the official doings of the Executive Committee and the president besides printing much other matter relating to the N. A. D. and yet has never charged the Association a cent for the labor and time given. Such consideration is truly worthy of recognition and reward. In behalf of the contributors I take pleasure in presenting to you, Mr. Hodgson, this purse of \$24 as a slight token of appreciation for your generous services.

Mr. Hodgson: It seems that I have had many friends and did not know them. I never expected any reward for doing my duty to the N. A. D. I have been interested in doing what I could for the Association. I do not need the money but assure you of a deep sense of gratitude for this generosity and thank you.

Pres. Howard: It is in order to select the place for the next meeting.

Mr. Hanson: We have invitations from several places. One is from the New England Gallaudet Association inviting us to hold the next Convention at Hartford in 1917. There is one invitation from Seattle, my home city. This invitation is for 1915; Seattle does not ask for the convention if the next convention is to be held in Hartford, but if the next regular convention is to be held in 1915, Seattle wants it. My own view is that we had better wait until 1917. Miss Beardsley has an invitation from Madison, South Dakota. The city offers a bonus of \$500 with free auditorium. I move that a resolution be passed to the effect that it is the sense of the Association that the next convention be held in Hartford in 1917.

Mr. Cloud: I would like to amend with a provision for a special meeting, should one be desired in 1915, in California, but without any election of or change in officers at that meeting.

Seconded by Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Veditz: May I remind you that the constitution has a provision making it possible for a special meeting in 1915. San Francisco is to have a fair and these fairs always draw large crowds because of the reduced rates. It is likely that many of the deaf will

go to California in 1915 whether there is a convention or not. Many will pass through Colorado, and I will say in parenthesis that the attractions of Colorado Springs that made the 1910 convention memorable are still there and I would cordially invite you to stop over in Colorado Springs enroute to San Francisco in 1915. So I think it unwise to decide the matter of making this merely a special meeting just now. Better leave it to the Executive Committee to decide later. I agree with Mr. Hanson that we should meet in Hartford in 1917 and have a World's Congress there then, but we can also meet in 1915 in San Francisco.

Mr. Cloud: My object was to prevent a regular meeting with the election of new officers. If the fair draws a crowd, all right; let the Association meet in California legally, but as a special meeting. Give the new management time in which to do something. Between now and 1915 would not be time enough.

Mr. Hodgson: I agree with Mr. Veditz. We can hold a special meeting in California in two years but the constitution provides that the officers hold for three years, or until their successors are elected. So there can be no election in 1916; new officers will be elected in 1917. Even if we meet in California the same officers will continue till 1917.

Pres. Howard: Mr. Cloud moves an amendment for a special meeting in 1915; seconded by Mr. Johnson. Are there any opposed? (Three hands went up.) The motion is carried.

Mr. Hanson's motion as amended is now before the convention. Mr. Hanson moves that the Association meet in Hartford in 1917. Mr. Cloud's amendment provides for a special meeting in California in 1915.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Pres. Howard: When I went out to J. D. Rockefeller's the other day I took a copy of Long's Sign Manual from the pile in the Industrial exhibit and wrote in it, "With the Compliments of the Convention." I did this entirely on my own responsibility as there was no time to consult the convention and I thought it a good idea to show him something of the signs used by the deaf. I proposed bringing it before the convention later and asking you to pay Mr. Long for the book. However, if my action is not approved I will pay for it.

Mr. Veditz: I move we appropriate the necessary money from the treasury.

Seconded by Mr. Allabough. Carried.

Dr. Fox: You heard the report of the Gallaudet Monument Committee. What do you propose to do with the report and with the fund with regard to the monument?

Mr. Smielau: I move the committee be continued to look after and complete the repairs.

Seconded by Mr. Cloud. Passed.

Mr. Long: The other day Mr. Regensburg submitted a design for a seal for the Association. What action is to be taken?

Mr. Regensburg: The Executive Committee passed a motion to purchase a seal and a design was first submitted. If accepted we will have the seal made. (Shows design.)

Mr. Cloud: I move we leave the matter to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Fox: I have here a letter from the New York Merchants' Association inviting the Association to meet in New York in 1916. It is something of a surprise to myself but I cordially second the invitation. We can at least place it on file.

Mr. Cloud: And visit New York on our way to Hartford in 1917.

Mr. Regensburg: There are several invitations and they should be put on record. Here is one from St. Louis.

Mr. Cloud: File them all.

Mr. Regensburg: What about my position on the Motion Picture Committee?

Pres. Howard: The work of the Motion Picture Committee is not yet finished.

Mr. Cloud: I move the committee be continued as it is.

Seconded by Mr. Hubbard. Carried.

Mr. Veditz: One of our friends and members deserves our sympathy. He has been in the hospital a great deal of the time within the past few months. The surgeons have just had to cut away part of his jaw. He is still under treatment or otherwise he would have been present at this convention. None of us has shown a more sincere and loyal interest in the Association, and his letter of greeting to the Convention breathes the spirit of sincere loyalty. I move that we send a message of sympathy to the Rev. Mr. Michaels.

Seconded by Mr. Allabough. Carried.

Mr. Hasenstab: I think the Executive Committee will find it desirable to make announcements occasionally and keep in touch with the members of the Association and it might be a good idea to issue a quarterly bulletin. I move the matter be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Cloud: Have we not an official organ?

(Motion not seconded.)

Mr. Veditz: Three years ago we selected the Deaf-Mutes' Journal. Mr. Hodgson has been very kind in publishing Association matters. I move we select the Journal as the official organ.

Seconded and passed.

Mr. Allabough: I have a letter from Mr. Root of Seattle, saying that he has raised \$40 to help pay Mr. Hanson's expenses. I wish to say that this sum has nothing to do with my report of the gift to Mr. Hanson.

Mr. Roberts: Have we not forgotten to thank the Local Committee?

Mr. Long: That was done in the resolutions.

Mr. Drake: Should the secretary be instructed to send letters according to the resolutions?

Pres. Howard: Such is the secretary's duty.

Mr. Gibson: I came to the platform with a mission: Maybe it will not be a very acceptable mission to a few. I have been a member of the Association since 1893 and attended all but three of the conventions since. I have observed there seems to be much bitter feeling among the leaders. I want to say that I feel with all my heart that this bitterness should be ended and a new day dawn for all members of the N. A. D. Let us go home with a kindly feeling.

I may have been misunderstood when I nominated Mr. Greener. I had no idea of influencing the vote by the reference I made to the N. F. S. D. button but referred to a personal matter between Mr. Greener and myself. I wanted to show that we held no bitter feelings against him and then asked the N. F. S. D. members not to be swayed by any personal feeling.

Pres. Howard: We will adjourn with a benediction. Rev. Mr. Allabough.

After the benediction the president declared the meeting adjourned sine die.

Adjournment at 1:35 p. m.

APPENDIX

THE MOTION PICTURE FUND CONTROVERSY.

(Secretary's Note:—The committee in charge of printing the foregoing proceedings of the Cleveland Convention deemed it best to omit mention of the controversy over the Motion Picture fund between Mr. Hanson and Mr. Regensburg. The matter was considered a closed incident, and it was thought the wiser course would be to omit any further mention of it. To this end, it was suggested to Mr. Hanson that he omit from his Executive Committee report his reference to the matter, and to Mr. Regensburg that he likewise omit his statement from his Motion Picture fund report. Mr. Regensburg was willing, but Mr. Hanson thought it better to print his version as given in his report. The printing committee decided to omit the two statements. However, on receiving proofs, Mr. Hanson insisted that his statement should go in. That part of the proceedings containing the Executive Committee report had already been printed; unfortunately, also, the secretary had overlooked the fact that Messrs. Veditz and Regensburg had both taken the floor and commented upon the matter, following the Executive Committee report, and the omission of Mr. Hanson's statement of the controversy made the trend of their remarks not very clear. To straighten out the matter, both Mr. Hanson's and Mr. Regensburg's statements are here printed in the appendix.)

MR. HANSON'S STATEMENT.

(Part of Executive Committee Report, Page 27.)

The treasurer of the Motion Picture Fund claimed that this fund was independent of the N. A. D., and not subject to the authority of the Executive Committee. This claim resulted in a long and bitter controversy.

At Colorado Springs, the State treasurers present met and elected a committee of five to have charge of the fund. But this committee had no connection with the N. A. D. and was not responsible to this association for its actions. No announcement of the election of the committee was made, either during the convention or afterward, and I did not learn of its existence until some weeks after the Colorado Convention.

Owing to the absence of any records or authoritative statement as to the origin and purpose of the movement, the status of the fund was indefinite and uncertain. But one thing was clear. The money, amounting to between four and five thousand dollars, had been collected in the name of the N. A. D. and this association was therefore responsible for its proper use. On this ground, I insisted that the fund should be subject to the authority of the Executive Committee. This authority was finally recognized.

The men elected by the State treasurers were entirely satisfactory and the Executive Committee was willing to recognize them and have them continue to manage the fund. The question, however, arose as to whether the expenditures of the committee for films, etc., should be subject to the approval of the president as representing the Executive Committee, and whether the committee should be required to report its actions from time to time. The treasurer objected to the former as giving the President too much power, and to the latter as involving too much red tape.

The Executive Committee, by a vote of 5 to 4, published Nov. 9, 1911, decided that the expenditures of the Motion Picture Committee should be subject to the approval of the president, as representing the Executive Committee, and that the Motion Picture Committee should report its actions from time to time to the president.

There was much unnecessary feeling over this action, which I can only attribute to a misunderstanding of the attitude of myself and the Executive Committee. The Motion Picture Committee resigned in a body. I declined to accept their resignations, explained my position, and prevailed upon them to continue the work in accordance with the vote of the Executive Committee. This they have done.

I wish to repeat here what I have often said before, that I have found no fault with Mr. Regensburg's work in connection with the fund. He has given it a great deal of his time and attention. This I have gladly recognized. The only question at issue was whether or not the authority of the N. A. D. over the Motion Picture Fund should be recognized. This I have insisted on, and have carried my point. If it leaves a feeling of animosity, I regret it, but I do not see how I could have acted otherwise and been true to the duty of my office as I see it.

The correspondence on this subject was carried on before the Executive Committee by private correspondence, to avoid undue publicity. But in order to place it on record and prevent further misunderstanding, it was published in the Journal. A general statement was published Nov. 9, 1911. Most of the correspondence was published from Nov. 9 to Dec. 11, 1911.

MR. REGENSBURG'S STATEMENT.

(Part of Motion Picture Fund Committee Report, Page 98.)

Your President, in some recent public communications and in answer to two inquiries whether he intended in his Convention address to refer to the former controversy with our chairman which led to the resignation of this Committee as a body, and, as a sequence, "the firing" of the Chairman as a member of the President's Executive Committee, has made a few allusions to it.

Our chairman states that as recently as June 9, for the purpose of preserving peace and harmony, he wrote to the President:

"I want to avoid it in my own report, and you may remember that when you started publishing your side in the Journal you gave me permission to state mine after you would be through, but when the time came you suggested that I had better not as the public was

tired of it and it was doing the N. A. D. harm and I yielded to your wish."

It becomes necessary now to complete the records to give our chairman's version, after having remained silent at the President's request. The latter, Dec. 11, 1911, wrote: "I sent the last installment of the M. P. discussion to the Journal last week. If you have anything to say in reply, it is your privilege. If you prefer to say nothing, it may be the best course." Mr. Carrell wrote: "His case as presented in the Journal is all one sided. I was inclined to take it personally at first, but see no use and he has a big advantage under the official heading."

The correspondence selected for publication were mainly those parts favorable to the President. The chairman retains a complete file of the correspondence, all of which was sent from time to time to the committee for perusal in order that they might be kept fully informed.

The controversy rose out of the status of ownership of the Motion Picture Fund, and then switched to two motions before the Executive Committee, both providing for a representative of the Executive Committee to be on the Motion Picture Fund Committee.

One motion by Mr. Roberts, duly seconded by Mr. Gibson, was: "I move that the Executive Committee officially recognize the five members elected at Colorado Springs by the State Treasurers of the Motion Picture Fund as a Committee to manage that fund, and that it shall be authorized to expend, with the approval of the President of the N. A. D., the money of this fund, and that the Committee shall be required to report from time to time, its actions to the President."

The second by Mr. Allabough and seconded by Mr. Regensburg was: "I move that the Executive Committee of the N. A. D. do recognize and approve of the Motion Picture Fund Committee selected by the State Treasurers at Colorado Springs, and further that the President of this association be ex-officio member of the Committee to represent the Executive Committee."

The President has made it appear that this Committee from its opposition to Mr. Roberts' motion, and its approval of the other, declined to concede the right of the Executive Committee to manage this fund. In reality, the opposition was over the phrasing of Mr. Roberts' motion, which might be interpreted to confer unlimited authority upon the President and make it possible for one man to override the unanimous decisions of the Committee on contracts and in the selection of subjects for film lectures.

Mr. Gibson has since explained that, when seconding the motion, his understanding was that the President's approval was limited to countersigning of vouchers recommended for payment by the M. P. committee in order to make such payments legal, as in the N. F. S. D., and that he was as much opposed as those who voted against the motion to confer unlimited veto power upon the President. Had Mr. Roberts' motion been worded as Mr. Gibson understood it, it would have received the Committee's unanimous support and there would have been no controversy.

When the President put Mr. Roberts' motion to a vote, the situation was further aggravated when the protested votes of two

members of the Executive Committee who were in arrears were counted in by the President after Treasurer Freeman had notified him that they were not in good standing. These two votes enabled the motion to pass by a vote of five to four.

Believing we had been unfairly dealt with and our motives misunderstood we resigned in a body. We withdrew our resignation nine months later upon the urgent pleadings of the President, on a promise to work with us. We felt a moral obligation resting upon us and decided to remain and finish our work.

The point we wish to make clear is that it is not true we opposed the N. A. D.'s right of ownership over the Fund. Our support of Rev. Allabough's motion to recognize the President as the representative of the Executive Committee is sufficient refutation.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF OLOF HANSON, PRESIDENT.

Statement No. 1.

From August 26, 1910, to August 31, 1911.

Carbon and manifolding, and correspondence paper.....	\$ 2.35
Letterheads, President and Executive Committee	7.25
Postage	10.24
Telegrams, Rothert, Gov. Aldrich, Tilton	2.00
Typewriting and copying	1.30
Account book .....	.40
Printing circulars and application blanks	6.50
Circular of Information No. 6, paper \$2.00, make-up and use of press \$4.50 (press-work worth \$5.00 donated by O. Hanson)	6.50
Typesetting 50c, paper 50c (make-up and press-work worth \$4.00 donated by Ernest Swangren)	1.00
Total	\$37.54
Nov. 11, 1911, Received from Treasurer Freeman	\$37.54
(Recorded in Journal, Jan. 25, 1912.)	

Statement No. 2.

Oct. 18, 1911, By cash from Treasurer Freeman	\$25.00
Sept. 8, 1911, Carbon paper	\$.25
Oct. 9, 1911, Stamps	2.00
Jan. 12, 1912, To 500 large envelopes, printed Root & Christenson	2.75
Jan. 17, Stamps	1.00
Feb. 12, 1912, Carbon paper and manifold paper.....	1.00
Feb. 24, 1912, Stamps	1.50
Mch. 8, 1912, List of names by states, R. & C.	4.60
Mch. 8, 1912, I M Envelopes, printed R. & C.	3.25
Mch. 22, 1912, 1 M copies Circular No. 7. R. & C.	7.00
Mch. 28, 1912, Stamps	1.00
Apr. 2, 1912, Rubber stamp .....	.95

Apr. 10, 1912, Stamps	2.00	
May 4, 1912, I M small envelopes, printed R. & C....	3.00	
May 13, 1912, Hartford circular	1.25	
May 20-31, 1912, Stamps	5.00	
Carbon paper .....	.50	
By cash Mississippi donation		10.00
By cash Isaac Goldberg		5.00
To balance on hand June 1, 1912	2.95	
Total	\$40.00	\$40.00

(Journal, June 27, 1912.)

Statement No. 3.

From June 1 to December 31, 1912.

June 1, 1912, Balance on hand	\$ 2.95	
June 20, 1912, By cash from Treasurer Freeman	25.00	
Aug. 7, 1912, By cash from Treasurer Freeman	75.00	
Expenditures condensed:		
Manifold paper and carbons	\$ 2.30	
Stamps and post cards	7.50	
Printing 2 M Application blanks	7.00	
Printing 1 M Letter heads	3.00	
Printing 250 Circulars No. 8	1.25	
Printing 500 Envelopes, Axling @ Neb.	2.25	
Printing 200 Circulars, Axling @ Neb.	1.75	
Printing 500 Circulars, Axling @ Neb.	2.75	
Printing 500 copies Nebraska Law	1.50	
Telegram, Columbus Frat Convention	1.00	
Scrap book .....	.75	
Typewriter	60.00	
Refund @ typewriter	15.00	
By balance advanced		3.10
Total	\$106.05	\$106.05

(Journal, June 23, 1913.)

Statement No. 4.

From Jan. 1, 1913, to July 17, 1913.

(Not including expenses of Nebraska fight which will be reported separately.)

Jan. 17, 1913, By check from Treasurer Freeman	\$25.00	
Jan. 1, 1913, To balance advanced	\$ 3.10	
Jan. 4, 1913, To stamps	1.00	
Jan. 31, 1913, Manifold paper and second sheets.....	1.00	
Typewriter ribbon .....	.75	
Feb. 13, 1913, To stamps	1.00	
Feb. 27, 1913, To stamps	2.00	
Mch. 29, 1913, Telegram to Allabough	1.00	

Apr. 11, 1913, To stamps	1.20	
To carbons .....	.50	
May 7, To 500 letter heads printed R. & C.....	2.25	
May 8, 1913, Paper .....	.50	
May 17, 1913, Second sheets .....	.50	
May 20, 1913, To stamps	1.50	
Mch. 21, 1913, To 1 M Envelopes printed R. & C....	3.00	
June 12 and 26, 1912, To Stamps	2.00	
July 8, 1913, Stamps for mailing proxies	5.00	
July 12, 1913, Copying Treasurer's report and addresses, etc. ....	.50	
July 16, 1913, To Stamps	1.00	
July 17, 1913, To carbons .....	.50	
By balance advanced		3.30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$28.30	\$28.30

(Journal, Aug. 17, 1913.)

Statement No. 5.

From July 17, 1913, to Aug. 14, 1913.

July 18, 1913, To balance advanced	\$ 3.30	
Aug. 4, 1913, Telegram to Mr. Ayers	1.00	
Aug. 6, 1913, Foolscap paper and library paste .....	.50	
Aug. 8, 1913, By check from Treasurer Freeman		\$25.00
To printing 1500 Envelopes, 1500 proxy blanks, 750 circulars	15.00	
Aug. 14, 1913, To printing 1,000 proxy ballot blanks..	2.00	
Balance on hand	3.20	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$25.00	\$25.00

Nebraska Campaign.

Receipts.

Jan. 11, 1913, From P. L. Axling	\$ 40.00
Jan. 23, 1913, From S. M. Freeman	100.00
By cash	5.00
Feb. 10, 1913, by cash	1.00
From C. Thompson	25.00
Feb. 13, 1913, From A Sympathizer, per O. H. R.	5.00
Feb. 17, 1913, From Seattle Deaf, per Axling	11.00
From P. S. A. D.	15.00
By check from Freeman	22.40
Mar. 8, 1913, By check from Axling	20.00
By check from Oren Riddle	3.30
Feb. 21, 1913, From Henry Gross	6.00
Feb. 20, 1913, From C. L. Bishop	5.00
Mch. 15, From C. L. Washburn	5.00
Mch. 22, 1913, From Jay C. Howard	5.00
Aug. 11, 1913, From P. L. Axling	14.38
	<hr/>
Total	\$283.08

Expenditures.

May 15, 1912, Paid P. L. Axling for postage	\$ 2.00
Jan. 13, 1913, Telegram from L. M. Hunt	1.00
Subs. for 2 mos. to Omaha Bee, Herald, and Neb. State Journal	3.00
Jan. 20 to Mch. 25, To L. M. Hunt for expenses.....	189.65
Jan. 24 to Mch. 4, 1913, Printing 1 M Circ. No. 9, 500 Circ. No. 10, 500 envelopes, less donation Root & Chris.	45.00
Printing 500 Circ. No. 12, letter to Nebraska Parents Less donation Root & Chris.	5.00
Mch. 30, 1913, Stamps	4.00
Mch. 31, 1913, Draft and Registered letter .....	.20
Mch. 1, 1913, 300 Circulars No. 12	2.50
June 25, 1913, Refund to S. M. Freeman @ Washburn, and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson	3.00
Aug. 14, 1913, To sending Observer to 24 persons during Nebraska campaign @ 25c.	6.00
2 M 2nd Edition Circular No. 9, 1 M Manilla en- velopes, \$54.50. Of this \$32.77 is charged to Publicity Fund. Balance to Nebraska Fight	21.73
Total	\$283.08

Publicity Fund.

Receipts from Superintendents and friends..\$115.50
 Expenses, acct. Circular No. 9, as above..... 32.77

Balance on hand\$ 72.73

LETTER FROM MR. CORSON.

127 Oxford St., Hartford, Conn.,
 January 31st, 1914.

MR. OLOF HANSON,
 4747, 16th Ave., N. E.,
 Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir:

I have to inform you that at a meeting of the Officers and Directors of the American School at Hartford for the Deaf, held on January 30th, last, the matter brought up in your letter of June 27th was considered. The Board was very appreciative of the purpose of your Association to place the Gallaudet Monument in the state of repair and wishes to express its thanks to your Association for your proposed action.

So as to categorically answer the several questions which you submit, the Board passed the following vote:

"This Board does not approve of any proposal to remove the Gallaudet Monument from the grounds of the institution but will welcome the offer by the National Association for the Deaf for the

repair of the Monument, and the Board will agree to assume responsibility for further repairs and maintenance of said Monument."

I shall be glad to learn whether your Association has taken final action in this matter.

Very truly yours,

W. R. C. CORSON,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

MR. JAY COOKE HOWARD, President,
National Association of the Deaf,
Duluth, Minn.

Dear Sir:

The Local Committee has during the last two years conformed to the official instructions describing the duties of the committee. It respectfully submits herewith the report of the Tenth Tri-ennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, in Cleveland, Ohio, during the week of August 20-27, 1913.

In accordance with the instructions of the former president, Mr. Olof Hanson, your committee has carried out all arrangements. A brief history of the local committee may not be out of place here.

The original official instructions as furnished to the committee will be given here for the purpose of pointing out the details of our work, which we have been called upon to explain:

(OFFICIAL)

"INSTRUCTIONS TO THE LOCAL COMMITTEE, SEATTLE,
AUG. 21, 1912.

Mrs. Laura McDill Bates, Chairman,

Mr. B. R. Allabough, Advisory Chairman,

Kreigh B. Ayers, Vice Chairman, and Members of the Local Committee, N. A. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Allow me to congratulate you on the way you have started out on your work. I am sorry Mrs. Bates will not be able to stay and direct the work in person, but with the committee assignments made, and the characteristic Ohio way of doing things, I am confident that you will make good arrangements for the Convention.

I do not expect the Local Committee to make extraordinary efforts to entertain the convention. Below I will state what is expected of the Committee:

1. Arrange for a hall for meetings and committee rooms.
2. Arrange for place to hold industrial exhibit.
3. Hotel headquarters and lodging houses.
4. Membership badges, to be paid for by members joining.
5. Official photographer. No royalty, but price of photos to be as low as good work will allow.
6. A picnic or excursion, preferably all day.
7. Transportation; reduced fares if possible.

8. Advertise the Convention and arrange for reporters.
9. Print programme, with advertisements.
10. Finance the Convention as above outlined.

A reception at the beginning of the convention is desirable to enable the members to get acquainted. A banquet may be arranged for, but it is not necessary. Other entertainments may be provided if the Committee so desires, but should be informal, so visitors may attend or not as they prefer, and should be arranged so as not to interfere with the business of the convention. I prefer to make this a business convention, and entertainments secondary. All the evenings must not be filled with outside attractions, but at least two or three left for business.

According to the Constitution and By-Laws as adopted at Norfolk, contracts outside of entertainments are subject to the approval of the president. This means that contracts for badges, photographs, and printing programme should be submitted to me before closing. Rev. Mr. Allabough has had so much experience in convention work that I shall be content to leave a good deal to his discretion. In the matter of local entertainments, the Local Committee has a free hand in making contracts and expenditures.

In accordance with the precedent at Colorado Springs, and to avoid disputes that have arisen at past conventions, it should be understood that money collected in the name of the N. A. D., and not used for the Convention becomes the property of the N. A. D. The Norfolk Committee had a surplus, which was used to print the proceedings. The Colorado Springs Committee had a surplus, which was placed in the Endowment Fund.

In producing badges, it would be well to have a place for a small card where members can write their name and State. Where so many strangers meet, this would help to get acquainted.

Yours very truly,

OLOF HANSON."

At the beginning of the Local Committee's organization, Mrs. Elmer E. Bates was the chairman; Rev. Mr. B. R. Allabough, the advisory chairman; Mr. Kreigh B. Ayers, vice-chairman; Mr. C. R. Neillie, secretary and treasurer; Mr. David Friedman, finance; Mr. Harry A. McCann, publicity; Mr. F. C. Krull, industry; Mr. John Miller, reception; Mrs. D. Friedman, decorations; Mr. F. C. Ross, entertainments; Mrs. William Kleinhaus, representing the Ladies Aid Societies; Mr. Thomas McGinness, representing the Roman Catholic Deaf; Mr. Herman Koelle, Jr., representing the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf; Mr. E. R. Carroll, meeting places of committees; Mrs. F. C. Krull and Miss Helena Froehlich, members of committee with no specified duties.

At this time, the organization was imperfect on account of the absence of Mrs. E. E. Bates, the chairman, who had left Cleveland to teach school in Iowa. In the meanwhile, the committee carried out the plans as proposed and they did so to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The only question that was bothering us at that time was MONEY which was needed to carry out the plans. Otherwise our work was going on very satisfactorily.

At one of the Local Committee's meetings, before the change of the chairmanship was made, Mr. Friedman, as chairman of the Finance Committee, suggested that we pay the deaf who collected money from the business firms in Cleveland for the Convention Fund a commission at the rate of twenty (20) per cent. The idea as embodied in the commission plan, was to encourage these collectors to go hard at the collecting. There being seventy-two (72) different conventions booked in Cleveland, it was extremely difficult to collect the money. On a commission basis, the more the collectors could earn for themselves, the more there was to turn in the Convention Fund. The results of this commission basis plan were so satisfactory that we decided to let this go into effect all the summer whereby the Convention Fund would grow and at the same time give a collector something to realize for himself. The commission was offered only to those who collected the money from the business firms in Cleveland, and they were not to accept any commissions from the money sent them from the deaf in this country.

Later on in its organization, Mr. Olof Hanson, the president, effected the change in chairmanship, making Mrs. Bates the honorary chairman, and Mr. Ayers the chairman. The change was made because of her absence from Cleveland and some one was needed to have the proper authority to make contracts for the local entertainments.

The Local Committee was ably assisted in its work among the deaf in the State of Ohio through the State Committee headed by Mr. Louis Bacheberle, of Cincinnati, Ohio, with a strong bunch in Columbus, composed of the school teachers there.

We are indebted to Miss Cloa Lamson for her successful campaign in Columbus, Ohio.

The State Committee raised their money mostly through socials, lectures and the like, and it is not out of place here to state that they had a novel way of raising the coin. They were each equipped with 50 slips of "penny-holders" each representing a foot of pennies (16 to a foot) and each slip reading "Wanted: A Mile of Pennies. For the benefit of N. A. D. Convention." We realized nearly \$90.00 out of this stunt. If a mile of pennies had been realized, we would have earned \$844.80.

The advertisements in the programme were solicited by Mr. Ayers alone during the summer months when he was away from his place of employment. There was a total income of \$406.00 from the advertisers in this programme, (\$362.00 paid to date) and an expense of \$296.43 was made, leaving a balance of \$94.97. A part of this balance is sent with this report because several of these advertisement spaces have not been paid for, and as soon as opportunity offers, we will collect them.

On July 1st, 1913, Mr. Ayers left his place of employment and spent all of his time on the convention arrangements. He depended on his commissions to pay for his living expenses. In the months of July and August, the amount of work on his hands was such that he could not earn his commissions very well, and the Local Committee voted him an increase in his commission rate to thirty (30) per cent., instead of a fixed salary as was first suggested. He collected for his commissions only from business firms and through the advertisers in the programme.

PROCEEDINGS TENTH CONVENTION

On account of the large surplus in the hands of the Local Committee, we voted to turn over a draft of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars to the Endowment Fund and turn the balance of our money into the Treasury of the N. A. D., in order to assist the Association in its pure-oralism fight or to help defray the cost of printing the convention proceedings as the Executive Committee may see fit.

Herewith a summary of receipts and expenditures is appended:

RECEIPTS.

Cash collected from Cleveland Business firms:

By Rev. Mr. B. R. Allabough	\$ 7.00
By Mr. Harry McCann	12.00
By Mrs. David Friedman	218.50
By Mr. John Miller	10.00
By Herman Koelle, Jr.	303.00
Br Mr. K. B. Ayers, before July 1st.	90.00
By Mr. K. B. Ayers	398.00

Total cash collected in Cleveland\$1,038.50

Cash collected from sale of banquet tickets	\$ 264.00
Cash donated from Cleveland Association of Deaf	122.07
Cash received from Ohio State Committee	120.89
Cash from "Penny-holders"	82.94
Cash balance from programme advertising (partial).....	65.57
Cash received at Eastland gate	53.50
Cash donated by Cleveland Div. No. 21 N. F. S. D.	50.00
Cash donated by Piqua, Ohio, Branch N. A. D.	20.00
Cash from Local Committee's Supper Social	15.12
Cash donated by Canton, Ohio, deaf	12.40
Cash donated by Columbus Advance Society	10.00
Cash donated by Columbus N. F. S. D. No. 18	7.00
Cash by lecture, Mr. R. P. McGregor	6.00
Cash donated by K. B. Ayers	5.00
Cash donated by Marion Griffen	5.00
Cash donated by Miss Kate Schmall	5.00
Cash from interest on money in bank	4.57
Cash from lecture by Mr. Allabough	3.80
Cash from balance of moving picture receipts	3.50
Cash from sale Gallaudet stickers	3.10
Cash donated by Mrs. D. Friedman	2.00
Cash donated by Mr. B. R. Allabough	1.40
Cash donated by Mr. Robert Neilson	1.60
Cash donated by Ohioans in Chicago, Ill.	5.00

Total Cash Receipts\$1,907.96

STATEMENT SHEET OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN PROGRAMME.

Receipts

Cash from advertisements to date\$362.00

Expenditures

To printing programme	\$155.00
To electrotypes	30.00
To postage for collecting bills	2.58
To 3 dozen large envelopes .....	.25
To commissions at 30 per cent	108.60

Total\$296.43

Receipts\$362.00
 Expenditures 296.43

Balance carried up.....\$ 65.57

EXPENDITURES.

To banquet at Hollenden Hotel\$ 325.50

To commissions as follows:

Rev. Mr. B. R. Allabough	\$ 1.40
Harry McCann	2.40
Mrs. D. Friedman	41.70
Mr. John Miller	2.00
Mr. Herman Koelle, Jr.	60.60
Mr. K. B. Ayers, before July 1st.....	18.00
Mr. K. B. Ayers, after July 1st	119.40

To total commissions	\$ 245.50
To Eastland Navigation Co.	200.00
To official membership badges	70.00
To reception at Hollenden Hotel	60.00
To postage	35.84
To Gallaudet stickers	35.44
To menu cards and tickets	40.25
To lease Gray's Armory	25.00
To typewriter rentals	20.00
To prizes at picnic	25.24
To stationery and office supplies	25.10
To "penny-holders"	18.50
To expressage and cartage	15.34
To photograph engraving work	12.50
To Official Stenographers service	10.80
To Cloth Display signs	7.25
To Harry McCann for Publicity expenses	6.89
To telegrams	6.80
To auto hire (To Rockefeller's Estate)	5.95
To compensate Mr. Henley of Hollenden Hotel	10.00
To finance "German Supper" (loan)	5.00
To one base ball	1.25
To Mr. Miller for "Housing Committee" car fares .....	.50
To car fares for telegram messenger boys .....	.30
To 3 months sub. Deaf-Mutes' Journal .....	.25
To "unaccountable" items	6.60

Grand expenditures\$1,215.80

PROCEEDINGS TENTH CONVENTION

Recapitulation

Total Receipts	\$1,907.96
Total Expenditures ..	\$1,215.80

Grand Balance.....\$ 692.16

Draft for \$500.00 mailed to Mr. Geo. Veditz, Jan. 15, 1914.

Draft for \$192.16 mailed to Mr. Harley Drake, Jan. 15, 1914.

Respectfully yours,

K. B. AYERS,

Chairman.

Looked over by Lawrence Gardner, Chamber of Commerce,
Cleveland, O., Jan. 23, 1914.

Articles of Incorporation

Title.

The title by which this Society shall be known in law shall be The National Association of the Deaf.

Term.

The term for which this incorporation shall continue shall be twenty-five years. (From 1900.)

Objects.

The objects of this Society shall be (a) the improvement, development and extension of Schools for the Deaf throughout the world, and especially in the United States—the members of this Society being nearly all graduates of such schools; (b) the intellectual, professional and industrial improvement and the social enjoyment of the members through (c) correspondence, consultation, the forming of branch societies, and the holding of national conventions at such times and places as may be appointed by the officers and managers in accordance with the By-Laws of the Society.

(The Association was incorporated February 23rd, 1900, in accordance with Chapter XV, Section 28, et seq. of the Compiled Statutes in Force in the District of Columbia.)

By-Laws

(Adopted at the St. Paul Convention in 1899; amended at the St. Louis Convention in 1904; at the Norfolk Convention in 1907; at the Colorado Convention in 1910; and at the Cleveland Convention in 1913. Codified and corrected by authority of the Cleveland Convention.)

ARTICLE I. Membership.

Sec. 1. **Regular Members.** Any deaf citizen of the United States may become a member of this Association upon the payment of the initiation fee; and may remain as such upon the payment of the annual membership due.

Sec. 2. **Honorary Members.** Hearing persons interested in the Association may be elected honorary members by a two-thirds vote at any meeting of the Association. Honorary Members shall have all the privileges of the Association except holding office and voting; they shall not be subject to the dues of the Association. Honorary membership shall extend only from the convention at which the election is made until the opening of the next convention, unless

otherwise expressly provided. (Subject to ratification at next convention.)

Sec. 3. Associate Members. Deaf persons who are not citizens of the United States, and hearing persons actively interested in the work of the Association may be elected associate members at any meeting by a two-thirds vote, or between conventions by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board. Associate members shall have the same privileges and duties as regular members. (Subject to ratification at next convention.)

ARTICLE II. Officers.

Sec. 1. The officers of the Association shall be a president; a first vice-president; a second vice-president; a secretary; a treasurer; and an executive board.

Sec. 2. The officers of the Association shall be elected by mail, by a majority vote of all duly qualified members voting, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. The officers thus elected shall assume their respective offices immediately after the adjournment of the convention following their election.

ARTICLE III. Duties of Officers.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the President of the Association to preside at its meetings in national convention, and to appoint committees of five members, respectively, on Enrollment, on Resolutions, and such other committees as may be provided for in these By-Laws, and to perform other duties that are mentioned elsewhere in the By-Laws.

Sec. 2. The First Vice-President and the Second Vice-President in order shall fill the office of the President when the latter is unable to discharge the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. The Secretary shall record the minutes of all meetings of the Association. He shall keep a list of the members of the Association, giving the full name together with the postoffice address. He shall have charge of all documents, etc., except those of the Treasurer, and except those otherwise ordered by the Executive Board.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, except as otherwise provided in the By-Laws. He shall keep a record of the receipts and expenditures made into and out of the general fund, and shall make a report of the state of the finances under his charge whenever called upon to do so by the Association. He shall preserve all vouchers. He shall send notices of their dues to members annually on the first day of May. He shall give bond in such sum as the Executive Board may decide upon.

ARTICLE IV. National Executive Board.

Sec. 1. The National Executive Board shall consist of the President of the Association, who shall be, ex-officio, chairman, the two Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, the Treasurer, and two addition-

al members to be elected by the Association, making a Board of seven members. No state shall have more than one representative on the Executive Board.

(Note. This section goes into effect after the Officers and Board have been elected by mail vote. Meanwhile the old arrangement of the Executive Committee of nine members appointed by the President remains in force.)

Sec. 2. The Executive Board shall have general conduct of the affairs of the Association from the time of its election and installation until the election and installation of its successors. It shall aim to carry out the expressed will of the Association as far as circumstances may render it wise and allowable. It shall have power to appropriate any available funds of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare. No expenditure not directly authorized by the Association in convention shall be made without the consent of the Executive Board. It shall turn over to its successors all papers, documents, etc., it may have belonging to the Association.

ARTICLE V. National Conventions.

Sec. 1. The Association shall meet in national convention three years after the adjournment of each convention, unless circumstances call for an earlier meeting or a postponement, as the Executive Board by a two-thirds vote may decide.

Sec. 2. The place for holding each succeeding convention shall be decided by the Executive Board and announced at least three months in advance.

Sec. 3. The president shall then issue an official call for such convention.

ARTICLE VI. Mail Vote for Officers.

Sec. 1. On the first Tuesday of February preceding the national convention, the Secretary shall mail to the last known address of each duly qualified member of the Association a printed nominating ballot blank, to be so designated. The ballot shall name the officers to be elected and shall be returnable within thirty days of date of issue, and shall contain full instructions for the guidance of voters. No voter shall nominate more than one representative from any one state on his ballot. No one except the Secretary and his clerk or assistant shall have any knowledge of how any member voted on his nominating ballot until said ballots shall be turned over to a committee of examiners to be appointed at the ensuing convention.

Sec. 2. On receiving and counting the nominating ballots, the Secretary shall ascertain by mail within the ensuing thirty days, that is, within sixty days after the second Tuesday of February, who among the five candidates for each office receiving the highest number of votes, or who among the total number of candidates, provided there are less than five nominated for any office, are willing to stand for election, informing each candidate of the number of votes cast for him and for each of the nominees for all offices of the Association.

Sec. 3. On receiving authority to announce the various successful nominations, the secretary shall within seventy days of the second Tuesday in February, mail printed election ballots, to be so designated, to all duly qualified members of the Association, making them re-

turnable within thirty days of date of issue, that is, within one hundred days after the second Tuesday in February. The names and residences of all candidates to be voted for shall be printed on the ballots, and at the beginning of each line on which the name of a candidate is printed, a square shall be printed. The ballot shall contain full instructions for the guidance of the voters as to the manner of marking them. No ballot shall be given out except as above. No name shall appear on a ballot for more than one office. No voter shall vote for more than one candidate on his ballot from any one state.

Sec. 4. Within thirty days of the date of the election ballots, that is, within one hundred days after the second Tuesday of February, the Secretary shall count all votes received by him that are legibly signed in ink and properly dated by the members of the Association entitled to cast the same, and shall immediately furnish to the official organ and to other leading papers for the deaf a report of the officers elected as shown on the face of the returns, provided that no state shall have more than one representative among the successful candidates.

Sec. 5. After counting the nominating and election ballots the Secretary shall carefully preserve same and shall deliver them under seal, either personally or by registered mail or express, to the President of the Association on the opening day of the ensuing convention, before the opening session has been called to order, who shall hand them in the unbroken package or packages to the Chairman of the Committee of Examiners immediately after said committee has been elected.

Sec. 6. The opening, counting and recording of election ballots shall take place at a specified place and hour and shall be announced by the Secretary on the printed ballots blanks, mailed to each member, and each candidate shall have the right to be present in person or by an accredited representative to witness the opening, counting, and recording of all ballots. Each candidate shall be furnished a report of the result of the election.

Sec. 7. No vote shall be counted except it be cast upon the official ballot. No ballot shall be counted that is in any way changed or tampered with, or has anything pasted on it. No change may be made on a ballot once cast, even by the member casting such ballot.

Sec. 8. The Committee of Examiners shall consist of three members to be elected at each convention of the Association, no member of said Committee to be either an officer of the Association or one of the candidates for office.

Sec. 9. On receiving the official ballots, both nominating and election, the Committee of Examiners, assisted by the Secretary, if he be in attendance, shall carefully verify the work of said Secretary in connection with said ballots, shall certify in writing to the election of the successful candidates, and shall report its findings to the Convention.

Sec. 10. In case of a tie vote between two or more candidates, the members present at the convention shall elect their choice from the candidates that are a tie, a majority to be decisive.

ARTICLE VII. Membership Fees and Dues.

Sec. 1. The initiation fee for this Association shall be one dollar for each member.

Sec. 2. The annual membership dues shall be fifty cents for each member, payable on or before June 1st.

Sec. 3. The fiscal year of the Association shall begin on the first of June.

Sec. 4. No person shall vote on the permanent organization of the Convention of this Association who has not first paid his initiation fee, or who is in arrears.

ARTICLE VIII. Care of Funds. Trustees.

Sec. 1. Three Trustees shall be elected custodians of all trust funds and special moneys belonging to the Association, except as otherwise specified in the By-Laws. Each Trustee is to serve three consecutive terms, and they are to be elected one at each convention.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to have charge of the Endowment Fund and bequests. The Trustees shall keep the funds in their charge in sound financial institutions at interest; and no money from any of these funds shall be drawn out, expended or invested except on the order of the Executive Board.

Sec. 3. The Trustees shall report to the convention in the same manner as the Treasurer.

ARTICLE IX. Expenditures Limited.

Sec. 1. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the Association shall at any time be subject, shall not exceed the regular income from membership fees and dues for that year, and under no circumstances shall the officers of one term incur indebtedness that must be met by any succeeding administration.

ARTICLE X. Special Committees.

Sec. 1. The President of the Association, the Executive Board or a majority thereof concurring, shall have power, as legitimate occasion may arise, to create special committees and authorize them to collect, in such manner as may seem advisable, necessary funds, which may be used for special purposes upon the order of the President. Faithful account of all such special receipts and disbursements must be kept by all such committees and report submitted to the convention.

ARTICLE XI. The Local Committee.

Sec. 1. At least three months before the time for holding each National Convention the President shall appoint a Local Committee, not necessarily members of the Association, residing in the locality where the Convention is to be held, and this Local Committee shall make the best possible arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the members of the Association.

Sec. 2. The Chairman of the Executive Board shall be ex-officio a member of the Local Committee. The Local Committee shall not enter into contracts involving expenditures or concessions not directly concerned with the reception and entertainment of members and guests of the convention without first submitting the bids for

said cotracts to the Chairman of the Executive Board, as its representative, for approval; withholding of said approval being equivalent to the rejection of said bids. In case of an appeal to the Executive Board, the decision of that body shall be final.

ARTICLE XII. Program Committee.

At least three months before the time for holding each National Convention, the Chairman of the Executive Board shall also appoint three members, including the President of the Association, who shall be Chairman of the Committee, to prepare a program for the Convention, which shall be published at least one month in advance.

ARTICLE XIII. Branches.

(The articles of incorporation authorize the formation of branches, but there is nothing in the By-Laws defining the organization of branches. This is an omission that should be supplied at the next convention.)

ARTICLE XIV. Official Seal.

Sec. 1. The official seal of the Association shall be as described below:

A milled outer circle; just within and following this the words, "National Association of the Deaf;" within this a smaller dotted circle; within and following this the word, "Incorporated," and the date, "1900;" in the center of the whole the letters, "U. S. A." (This is a temporary seal.)

ARTICLE XV.

The president of the Association shall open the proceedings of each National Convention by calling the meeting to order, and reading the official call. In the absence of the President, this duty shall devolve upon the first and second Vice-Presidents in succession.

ARTICLE XVI. Amendments.

Sec. 1. A motion to amend these By-Laws shall be submitted in writing to the President, and published by him in the leading newspapers for the deaf for at least sixty days before the meeting of the Association in National Convention, and then such amendment shall require a two-thirds vote, a qorum voting, for its adoption.

Sec. 2. These By-Laws may be amended at any regular Convention by a four-fifths vote, without previous notice.

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX,
JAMES M. STEWART,
OLOF HANSON,

Committee on Codification.

Membership Roll, N. A. D.

Members will confer a favor by notifying the Secretary of change of address.

ALABAMA.

Bell, A. M. c/o C. F. Bell & Co., Birmingham
 Brenson, Mrs. Anna, c/o W. W. C. Burner, Florence
 Hoftsteater, H. McP. School for Deaf, Talladega
 Johnson, W. S. 122 Cherry St., Talladega
 McCandless, J. W. Box 351, Talladega
 McFarlane, J. H. School for Deaf, Talladega
 Robertson, J. M. 219 South St., Talladega
 Williams, Smith, School for Deaf, Talladega

ARIZONA.

Stover, Fred H. Tucson
 White, Henry C. Tucson

ARKANSAS.

Eddy, J. Holbrooke School for Deaf, Little Rock
 Purdum, John E. Pulaski Co., Jacksonville

CALIFORNIA.

Andrews, Mrs. A. M. 1920 N. Broadway, Los Angeles
 Dees, Miss Edith Burlingame
 D'Estrella, T. H. School for Deaf, Berkeley
 Howson, J. W. 2915 Regent St., Berkeley
 Kiene, Arnold, Box 1011, Los Angeles
 Lewis, Norman V. 2231 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles
 Neil, Miss Isabella C. Los Angeles
 Palmer, Lee A. Porterville
 Regensburg, O. H. Box 23, Los Angeles
 Runde, W. S. 62 Panoramic Way, Berkeley
 Selig, Isadore 57 Battery St., San Francisco
 Taylor, Miss Elizabeth 529 California Ave., Santa Monica
 Terry, Howard L. 918 Seventh St., Santa Monica
 Terry, Mrs. Alice 918 Seventh St., Santa Monica
 Tilden, Douglas 2078 Franklin St., Oakland
 Waters, W. Lacy R. F. D. 1, Santa Barbara
 Williams, Leo C. 2 Estrella Ave., Piedmont
 Wornstaff, Mrs. Laverna 1228 Ingraham St., Los Angeles

COLORADO.

Kent, Alfred L. 3446 Clay St., Denver
 Meddings, Miss Elsie 422 Polk St., Pueblo
 Sabott, Joseph c/o Colo. Bedding Co., Pueblo
 Veditz, G. W. 414 N. Custer Ave., Colorado Springs
 Veditz, Mrs. G. W. 414 N. Custer Ave., Colorado Springs
 Winemiller, John C. 1112 N. Cedar St., Colorado Springs
 Young, Sadie School for Deaf and Blind, Colorado Springs

CONNECTICUT.

Parsons, R. Newton Hazardville

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Ballard, Grace A. Gallaudet College, Washington
 Bernsdorff, E. E. 322 E. Capitol St., Washington
 Creager, Chas. H. Kendall Green, Washington
 Drake, Harley D. Gallaudet College, Washington
 Drake, Mrs. Harley D. Gallaudet College, Washington
 Draper, A. G. Gallaudet College, Washington
 Eskin, J. B. 17 L St., N. E., Washington
 Hotchkiss, J. B. Gallaudet College, Washington
 Kipp, Minnie J. Gallaudet College, Washington
 Marshall, Winfield 405-5th St., N. E. Washington
 Merrill, Herbert C. 1012 Ninth St., Washington
 Pilliod, Norbert Kendall School, Washington
 Stewart, Roy J. 1008 Park Road, N. W., Washington

GEORGIA.

Corey, Mrs. M. M. Cave Spring
 Freeman, S. M. Cave Spring
 Jackson, Mrs. C. L. 176 E. Georgia Ave., Atlanta
 Morris, S. A. Cave Spring

IOWA.

Barrett, John W. R. F. D. 2, Council Bluffs
 Barrett, Mrs. J. W. R. F. D. 2, Council Bluffs
 Long, J. S. 521 Fourth St., Council Bluffs
 Long, Mrs. J. Schuyler 521 Fourth St., Council Bluffs
 McCook, Matt Riceville
 McCook, Mrs. Matt Riceville
 Nelson, W. A. 512 E. Pleasant St., Davenport
 Poshusta, Walter 322 W. Fourth St., Mason City
 Peterson, Elmer 1210 Locust St., Des Moines
 Whalen, Harry A. 680 W. 15th St., Des Moines
 Wittner, I. J. 521 Fourth St., Council Bluffs
 Zorbaugh, Conrad 1001 Madison Ave., Council Bluffs
 Zorbaugh, Mrs. Conrad 1001 Madison Ave., Council Bluffs

ILLINOIS.

Buell, Horace W., Jr. 5940 Calumet Ave., Chicago
 Barrow, Washington, 137 La Salle St., c/o Fireman's Ins. Co., Chicago
 Criag, Ernest W. 5415 Indiana Ave., Chicago
 Cohen, Samuel c/o Y. M. C. A., Kedzie Ave. & Howard, Chicago
 Dougherty, Mrs. G. T. 67 E. 60th St., Chicago
 Dougherty, Dr. Geo. T. 67 E. 60th St., Chicago
 Flick, Rev. Geo. 204 E. 55th St., Chicago
 Flick, Mrs. Amelia R. 204 E. 55th St., Chicago
 Frank, Ben F. 7 So. Market St., Chicago
 Freedman, Miss Stella 6153 Ellis Ave., Chicago
 Friday, Chas. 554 E. 74th St., Chicago
 Gibson, F. P. 606 Schiller Bldg., Chicago
 Hall, Ben E. 1164 La Salle Ave., Chicago
 Hasenstab, Rev. P. J. 3241 Forrest Ave., Chicago

Hayes, William	48 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago
Hinch, Arthur W.	329 N. Kedzie Ave., Chicago
Howard, Sidney	1460 E. 57th St., Chicago
Hyman, Fredo R.	5050 Calumet Ave., Chicago
Hyman, Gustavus	5405 Ingleside Ave., Chicago
Johnson, F. A.	4829 W. Lake St., Chicago
Lefi, Mrs. H. S.	5022 Grand Blvd., Chicago
Leibenstein, Alfred J.	4450 Vincennes Ave., Chicago
Leiter, H. M.	229 20th Ave., Maywood
McNeice, Miss Nellie F.	339 N. Park Ave., Chicago
Miller, Joseph	329 N. Kedzie Ave., Chicago
Moeller, S. J., Rev. F. A.	1080 W. 12th St., Chicago
Newman, Isadore,	5852 Calumet Ave., Chicago
Padrowsky, David	2134 Crystal Ave., Chicago
Rowse, Edward M.	5656 Calumet Ave., Chicago
Russel, C. D.	La Salle
Schoneman, Fred W., Jr.	Manite
Smith, Miss Vina	22 W. Erie St., Chicago
Tanzar, Anton	4812 Forrestville Ave., Chicago
Waterman, Jesse C.	805 Bradley Pl., Chicago
Watson, James	6239 Langley Ave., Chicago
Williams, Miss Adela	1302 Cleveland Ave., Chicago
Witts, Herman R.	2209 Powell Ave., Chicago
George, D. W.	127 City Place, Jacksonville
Walsh, Edward	2113 W. Lafayette Ave., Mattoon

INDIANA.

Anderson, Harry C.	c/o Farmer's Trust Co., Indianapolis
Archibald, Orson	1312 E. Ohio St., Indianapolis
Berg, Albert	School for Deaf, Indianapolis
Bierhaus, Henry	3246 Central Ave., Indianapolis
Boyd, John L.	Cambridge City
Boyd, Mrs. John L.	Cambridge City
Carmichael, Glenn	Swayzee
Henoch, Sol M.	La Porte
Kinsley, Miss Ida B.	1468 N. New Jersey Ave., Indianapolis
Kriowitz, Miss Pearl	Kendallville
Mather, Earl M.	Richmond
Mather, S. Ernest	Spring Grove, Richmond
Richards, Byron A.	Huntington
Tong, Clyde S.	1114 S. McClure St., Marion
Weller, John,	1203 Spy Run Ave., Fort Wayne
Weller, Mrs. John	1203 Spy Run Ave., Fort Wayne
Whitmore, H. W.	1406 Indiana Ave., La Porte
Binkley, Robert	416 E. 25th St., Indianapolis

KANSAS.

Anderson, G. Walfrid	Olathe
Cartwright, J. H.	Olathe
Dold, John J.	Olathe
Garnett, Miss L. V.	Latham
Hawkins, Miss Linnie	Palco
Hawkins, Lee	Palco
Hower, H. G.	Olathe
Key, J. A.	Olathe

Little, Miss Lou H.	Larned
McGregor, Bessie B.	Olathe
Meldrum, Katherine	Olathe
Ramsey, Chas. N.	Olathe
Roberts, Arthur L.	Olathe
Roberts, Mrs. A. L.	Olathe
Rogers, D. S.	Olathe
Sickel, H. G.	Leavenworth
Taylor, Luther H.	Olathe
Thurston, Walter	Blue Hill
Weber, John	Liebenthal
Clements, Melvin	Olathe
Simpson, E. W.	R. F. D., Canton

KENTUCKY.

King, R. H.	Lexington
Marcosson, Max N.	Danville
Marcosson, Mrs. Max	Danville
Schoolfield, G. H.	School for Deaf, Danville

LOUSIANA.

Hauberg, Miss Margaret	School for Deaf, Banton Rouge
Tracy, H. L.	School for Deaf, Baton Rouge
Sullivan, A. J.	718 St. Ferdinand St., Baton Rouge
Goodwin, James	718 St. Ferdinand St., Baton Rouge

MAINE.

Carlisle, Albert L.	347 French St., Bangor
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Bigelow, Frank W.	1242 Morton St., Mattapan
Fairman, H. M.	18 Wayne St., Worcester
Fairman, Mrs. C. A.	Worcester
O'Rourke, John	Box 116, Haverhill
Wood, Frederick W.	109 Savin Hill Ave., Dorchester
Wood, Mrs. Frederick W.	109 Savin Hill Ave., Dorchester
Morin, Philip	50 Linden St., Chicopee Falls

MISSOURI.

Barr, Louis	3026 Eads Ave., St. Louis
Hunt, Lyman	Koshkonong
Clayton, A. C.	Fulton
Clayton, Miss Callie	Fulton
Cloud, J. H.	2606 Virginia Ave., St. Louis
Corwin, W. R.	School for Deaf, Fulton
Denton, Miss Ida M.	4411 S. Main St., Kansas City
Fleishmann, Miss Mary	Fulton
Grimmett, Dosia A.	School for Deaf, Fulton
Gross, Henry	School for Deaf, Fulton
Hughes, Peter T.	School for Deaf, Fulton
Johnson, Claude B.	Fulton
Klegman, Mrs. Ida	4407 Washington Blvd., St. Louis
Minor, Mrs. C. L.	314 N. Spring St., Independence
Roper, Anna M.	2620 Clifton Ave., St. Louis

Schaub, W. H. 1973 A Semple Ave., St. Louis
 Shipman, E. O. Fulton
 Steidmann, Miss Clara L. 4110 N. 11th St., St. Louis
 Strong, W. M. Fulton

MINNESOTA.

Bingham, Ernest 4325 Gilliat Ave., Duluth
 Bingham, Mrs. Ernest 4325 Gilliat Ave., Duluth
 Bowen, J. S. S. 717 Delaware St., S. E., Minneapolis
 Bowen, Mrs. J. S. S. 717 Delaware St., S E., Minneapolis
 Brown, Miss Carrie 1121 Douglas Ave., Minneapolis
 Cadwell, P. E. 2733 Pleasant St., So., Minneapolis
 Early, J. W. 2368 Ellis St., St. Paul
 Flanagan, Harvey 1814 Hillside Ave., Minneapolis
 Howard, J. C. Duluth
 Jones, W. C. 2123 Fremont Ave., Minneapolis
 Schroeder, Anton 2172 Carroll Ave., St. Paul
 Scott, Peter 2426 Portland Ave., Minneapolis
 Smith, J. L. Faribault
 Spear, A. R. 1426 Vine Place, Minneapolis
 Thompson, Chas. 893 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul
 Thompson, Mrs. Chas. 893 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul
 Tomlinson, D. E. 3022 19th Ave., Minneapolis
 Torell, C. E. 19 11th St., So., Minneapolis
 Williams, W. S. 3023 Newton Ave., N., Minneapolis
 Winston, B. L. Jr. 929 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis
 Fandrem, Miss Petra F. 207-211 Providence Bldg., Duluth
 Stafford, H. L. 306 Wolvin Bldg., Duluth
 Round, B. F. 410 N. 52nd Ave., W., Duluth
 Spence, V. R. School for Deaf, Faribault
 Filiatrault, Joe 919 N. 56th Ave., W., Duluth
 Magnusson, Carl P. Box 388, Two Harbors
 Graves, Charles W. 412 N. 52nd Ave., Duluth
 Malley, Miss Bridget 3 N. 57th Ave., W., Duluth
 Ursin, Benjamin Melrose Hotel, Duluth
 Boyd, Miss Hazel 301 N. 71st Ave., W., Duluth
 Wieland, Miss Ella 307 E. 6th St., Duluth
 Round, Mrs. B. F. 401 N. 52nd Ave., W., Duluth
 O'Leary, Stephen 28 W. 2nd St., Duluth
 Scroggie, Miss Grace Y. W. C. A., Duluth
 Swanson, Fred A. 429 8th Ave., E., Duluth
 Hassler, Roy 429 1/2 E. 4th St., Duluth

MICHIGAN.

Adams, Roy 180 Putnam Ave., Detroit
 Bristol, E. M. 926 Root St., Flint
 Bristol, Mrs. E. M. 926 Root St., Flint
 Clarke, W. c/o Y. M. C. A., Grand Rapids
 Corey, Clarence A. L. Box 724, Kalamazoo
 Demick, Miss Anna School for Deaf, Flint
 De Smit, Peter 1213 Jackson St., Kalamazoo
 Drake, Elmer Buick No. 11, Flint
 Eickhoff, Arlington J. School for Deaf, Flint
 Eickhoff, Mrs. Anna L. School for Deaf, Flint

Erd, Robert L.	802 Beach St., Flint
Erd, Mrs. M. W.	802 Beach St., Flint
Germer, Henry A.	449 Theodore St., Detroit
Germer, Mrs. Henry A.	449 Theodore St., Detroit
Gibney, Wm.	409 E. 2nd St., Flint
Gibson, Miss Theresa	63 20th St., Detroit
Gottlieb, Henry	216 Dubois St., Detroit
Gottlieb, Mrs. Henry	216 Dubois St., Detroit
Graff, Moser J.	135 S. Edward St., Kalamazoo
Grattan, Miss Livonia	335 W. Kirby Ave., Detroit
Griffin, James M.	317 Hecla Ave., Detroit
Griffin, Mrs. James M.	317 Hecla Ave., Detroit
Hubbard, Willis	511 W. Third St., Flint
Jacobs, E. Manuel	200 Garfield Ave., Detroit
Jones, Miss Florence H.	School for Deaf, Flint
Kay, William	Inst. for Blind, Saginaw, W. S.
Kaufman, Frederick M.	School for Deaf, Flint
Klock, Roy C.	1521 Garland St., Flint
Ladley, Miss Alice	1010 Lincoln Ave., Port Huron
Lawrason, Fred A.	409 Davison St., Flint
Lavenger, C.	Wyandotte
Lavenger, John	Flat Rock
McKellar, Miss Margaret	Freeland
Maxon, Bert	409 Davison St., Flint
Miller, Ralph Ernest	409 E. 2nd St., Flint
Pirie, Mrs. P. S.	23 Ash St., Detroit
Reams, Henry	1416 Garland St., Flint
Reed, Chas. A.	257 E. Forest Ave., Detroit
Sadofsky, C. M.	331 Theodore St., Detroit
Sadofsky, Mrs. C. M.	331 Theodore St., Detroit
Siess, Albert	820 Bradley Ave., Owosso
Smith, Miss Clara P.	Mason
Stevens, Clyde	School for Deaf, Flint
Stewart, James M.	408 W. Court St., Flint
Strand, Miss Gertrude C.	625 Asylum St., Flint
Taylor, Martin M.	617 Elm St., Kalamazoo
Taylor, Mrs. M. M.	617 Elm St., Kalamazoo
Telder, Miss Jeanette A.	School for Deaf, Flint
Tellier, Daniel,	1130 West North St., Kalamazoo
Tripp, Mrs. Geo. F.	1128 W. Court St., Flint
Turrill, David	28 Frank St., Detroit
Turrill, Mrs. David	28 Frank St., Detroit
Twamley, Sylvester	General Delivery, Detroit
Warsaw, Miss Helena	Kawkawlin
Waters, Horace B.	611 St. Aubin Ave., Detroit
Winegar, Roy J.	516 Davison St., Flint
Dzikowski, Stan	School for Deaf, Flint
Ketterman, Robert	113, 15th St., Flint
Klock, Mrs. Selina M.	1521 Garland Ave., Flint
Knowlton, Clarence J.	801 Witherboe St., Flint
Neely, Harry	1629 Broadway, Flint
Perkins, Mrs. Alice H.	912 Second St., Flint
Reams, Henry	1416 Garland St., Flint
Tripp, Mrs. Geo. F.	1128 W. Court St., Flint
De Champlain, Oren	802 Stocton St., Flint

Leveck, Miss Margaret	School for Deaf, Flint
Winegar, Mrs. W. H.	706 W. Court St., Flint
Bisard, Ray	R. R. No. 2, Akron
Hult, John W.	School for Deaf, Flint
Drake, Frank	R. R. No. 7, Box 58, Flint
Drake, John W.	1707 North St., Flint
DeWitt, Miss Minnie	1506 Beach St., Flint
Cole, Mrs. Nettie	1335 Beach St., Flint
Evans, Miss Etta M.	School for Deaf, Flint
Cochrane, Robert	School for Deaf, Flint
Nelson, Mrs. G. E. M.	368 Oakland Ave., Detroit

MARYLAND.

Blake, Tom J.	Allegany Co., Eckhart Miner
Branflick, Rev. John A.	2704 Bernard St., Baltimore
Buxton, Albert C.	Govans
Creager, Harry Thomas	School for Deaf, Frederick
Faupel, George H.	School for Deaf, Frederick
Hetzler, Harry Wroth	Baltimore
Moylan, D. E.	740 W. Fayette St., Baltimore
Plowman, Jonathan	Balto Co., Lauraville
Trieschmann, Henry	Howard Co., Columbia
Wisotzkey, Wm. C.	2119 Wilkin Ave., Baltimore
Wyand, E. Clayton	Keedysville

MONTANA.

Day, Louis S.	Boulder
Harlan, Miss Edith	Como
Kemp, Elmo V.	Boulder
Kemp, Mrs. E. V.	Boulder
Low, Fred J.	Boulder
McMurdo, Janette	Clyde Park
Preston, Glenn A.	Phillipsburg
Salisbury, Arthur	Boulder
Thompson, Chris	Deer Lodge
Thompson, Mrs. Chris	Deer Lodge
Wood, Miss Anna May	1061½, Broadway, Helena

MISSISSIPPI.

Dobyns, Dr. J. R. (Honorary)	School for Deaf, Jackson
Harris, S. W.	School for Deaf, Jackson
Jones, P. B.	Corinth

NEBRASKA.

Jensen, C. P.	R. No. 1, Hampton
Kellner, H. A.	933 N. 28th Ave., Omaha
Kellner, Theodore B.	933 N. 28th Ave., Omaha
McKern, Clyde	McCook
McKern, Mrs. Eva	McCook
Morehouse, Joe E.	612 South 14th St., Omaha
Smrha, Miss Mary	Milligan
Rothert, Waldo H.	3815 Charles St., Omaha

NEW JERSEY.

Washburn, C. L. Spring Lake
 Porter, Geo. S. 115 Culbertson, Ave., Trenton
 Kent, Miss Annabelle 60 S. Clinton St., East Orange
 Simmons, D. 123 Irving St., Rahway
 Beadell, W. W. Arlington

NEW MEXICO.

Thornton, Miss May 235 E. Palace Ave., Santa Fe

NORTH CAROLINA.

Birck, Vernon S. School for Deaf, Morganton
 Miller, John C. Morganton
 Miller, Robert C. Morganton
 Morris, Miss Minnie E. School for Deaf, Morganton
 Taylor, Robert S. Box 211, Mount Olive
 Tillinghast, D. R. School for Deaf, Morganton

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bearden, W. F. Greenville
 Duncan, Mamie 1000 N. Hampton St., Columbia
 Gaston, E. E. c/o Y. M. C. A., Columbia
 Glover, Lillian M. Spartanburg
 Glover, Walter 226 East Park Ave., Spartanburg
 Holder, John Glendale
 Myers, Lewis E. Bowman
 Rhodes, Jas. A. Greenville
 Smoak, Herbert R. Union

NEW YORK.

Abrams, William S. 2598 Broadway, New York
 Auld, Jos. R. 941 Washington St., Buffalo
 Boxley, Clarence A. 2255 Sixth Ave., Troy
 Bryan, Mrs. Charles 522 W. 159th St., New York City
 Butterly, Peter F. Hicksville, Long Island
 Capelli, Anthony Sta. M, School for Deaf, New York City
 Carpenter, Culver c/o Am. Ex. Co., 65 Broadway, New York City
 Cherry, Wm. Canandignay
 Cohen, Louis A. 72 E. 96th St., New York City
 Conley, Robert E. Jamesville
 Cornelius, Lydia 276 Dodge St., Buffalo
 Daley, James Angola
 Decker, Clinton L. 700 W. Dominick St., Rome
 Donnelly, James F. 811 Walnut St., Richmond Hill, New York City
 Erb, Miss Mollie L. Clarence
 Flynn, Miss Bertha P. Newark
 Fogarty, Sylvester J. Flushing
 Foster, Fred 522 E. Jefferson St., Syracuse
 Fox, T. F. 545 W. 157 St., New York City
 Frankenheim, Saml. 18, W. 107th St., New York City
 Garvey, Miss Mary V. 27 Clover St., Geneva
 Goldberg, Isaac 558 Ninth St., Brooklyn
 Goldberg, Samuel 2 W. 115th St., New York City
 Hastings, Horace W. East Aurora

Heyman, Moses	424 Central Park, West, New York City
Heyman, Mrs. Moses	424 Central Park, West, New York City
Hodgson, E. A.	Station M, New York City
Keiser, Jno. H.	511 W. 148th St., New York City
Kenyon, Jesse H.	Baldwinsville
Knox, Miss Ruth	510 Brock St., Albany
Kohlman, Henry C.	236 Church St., New York City
Lauer, Miss Louise M.	98 Central Park, Rochester
Lashbrook, Mrs. Annie S.	713 N. Madison St., Rome
Leary, M. H.	112 Vine St., Batavia
Lee, Frank O.	33 York St., Utica
Lipgens, Wm.	c/o Tiffany & Co., New York City
McCarthy, Rev. M. R., S. J..	College. Francis-Xavier,
	30 W. 16th St., New York City
McMann, Chas. C.	157 West 105th St., New York City
Manning, James H.	Fick Block, Herkimer
Nuboer, F. W.	156 Broadway, New York City
O'Brien, John F.	515 West 160th St., New York City
Pach, Alex	570 Fifth Ave., New York City
Parlour, Geo. J.	190 Masten Ave., Buffalo
Race, Elery C.	723 W. Liberty St., Rome
Renner, William A.	601 East 170th St., New York City
Rogers, Miss Nellie	312 Cherry St., Rochester
Rupert, Miss Myrtle	East Aurora
Sandusky, Paul J.	816 West Ave., Utica
Seekim, Pearl A.	33 York St., Utica
Seely, F. E.	896 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo
Seely, Mrs. F. E.	896 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo
Siburr, Edward H.	Clarence
Slater, Harry A.	296 S. Division St., Buffalo
Souwein, E.	74 Elm St., New York City
Stahl, John C.	6 Capitol Ave., Utica
Stevenson, Robert N.	1128 E. 14th St., Brooklyn
Thomas, John H.	Bristol Road, Clinton
Thomas, Mrs. M. H.	Bristol Road, Clinton
Weil, Sol	319 Bryant St., Buffalo
Wilson, Mrs. Sabra	Arcade
Walters, Max D.	Route 2, Irving
Vanderbush, Albert	1323 Bailey Ave., Buffalo
Ziegler, Fred	Wyoming
Goldberg, Minnie K.	558 Ninth St., New York City
Monae-Lesser, Mozart	Box 182, Mt. Kisco

OHIO.

Adams, Arthur W.	3155 W. 84th St., Cleveland
Albert, Miss Grace C.	Brookville
Albert, W. R.	Brookville
Allabough, B. R.	1487 Clarence Ave., Lakewood
Allabough, Mrs. Nellie M.	1487 Clarence Ave., Lakewood
Ayers, Mrs. K. B.	1486 Coutant Ave., Lakewood
Ayers, Kreigh B.	1486 Coutant Ave., Lakewood
Bacheberle, Louis J.	2421 Moerlein Ave., Cincinnati
Bard, Hiram	North Road, East Cleveland
Bard, Mrs. Hiram	North Road, East Cleveland
Bauer, Frank M.	504 Main St., Wadsworth

Bates, Mrs. Elmer E.	1907 E. 40th St., Cleveland
Bealosky, Isaac	1610 E. 40th St., Cleveland
Berger, Miss Eva	420 Oak St., Dayton
Bengsch, P. F.	614 E. 102nd St., N. E., Cleveland
Bernhard, Miss Matilda	64 S. 4th St., Columbus
Bierce, Miss Mary C.	Circleville
Boettner, J.	1541 E. 22nd St., Cleveland
Boettner, Susan E.	1541 E. 22nd St., Cleveland
Bohnert, George	3621 Library Ave., Cleveland
Bohnert, Mrs. George	3621 Library Ave., Cleveland
Bov, John H.	2112 Hatmaker St., Cincinnati
Brown, Miss Della F.	Warren
Brown, James	Milligan Road, Warren
Buckingham, Orrin T.	R. F. D. No. 4, Grove City
Callaway, James	South Brooklyn, Cuyahoga, Co.
Callaway, Stella	South Brooklyn, Cuyahoga Co.
Callison, Mrs. Anna	c/o Y. W. C. A., Columbus
Carroll, E. R.	Fairmont P. O., Cleveland Heights, Cleveland
Carroll, Mrs. M. E.	1382 W. 65th St., Cleveland
Carroll, Mrs. E. R.	1571 Crest Road, Cleveland
Carroll, Mrs. E. R.	R. F. D. No. 2, South Euclid
Charles, C. W.	441 S. Ohio Ave., Columbus
Corbett, S. W.	2215 Seneca St., Bellaire
Corbett, Mrs. S. W.	2215 Seneca St., Bellaire
Cowden, Alva	Box 102, Ft. Jennings
Dennahy, Thomas	1421 E. 52nd St., Cleveland
Dille, Harley W.	Athens Co., Sharpsburg
Dobe, Joseph A.	3812 Warren St., Cleveland
Durian, Wm. F.	226 Haine Ave., Alliance
Edam, Mrs. Hattie	1610 E. 40th St., Cleveland
Edgar, Bessie M.	56 Latta Ave., Columbus
Edmiston, Miss Bertha V.	1310 Fouth Ave., Akron
Faulkhaber, Frank	3122 W. 103rd St., Cleveland
Faulkhaber, Mrs. Aug. J.	3122 W. 103rd St., Cleveland
Faulkhaber, Mrs. Adam	3122 W. 103rd St., Cleveland
Faulkhaber, Lulu	3122 W. 103rd St., Cleveland
Felalkamp, Mrs. A.	3812 Warren St., Cleveland
Flynn, Edward J.	263 Lora Ave., Youngstown
Fitzgerald, John	1796 E. 47th St., Cleveland
Frater, Leo D.	369 Merrill St., Columbus
Friedman, David	435 City Hall, Cleveland
Friedman, Mrs. David	Cleveland
Krohngold, Walter	530 W. Market St., Akron
Froelich, Miss Helena	3310 West 58th St., Cleveland
Fry, Chas.	2879 W. 8th St., Cincinnati
Fryfogle, John P.	School for Deaf, Columbus
Gabel, Arthur	3163 W. 73rd St., Cleveland
Gerner, David A.	R. F. D. No. 3, Port Clinton
Gibson, Miss Ruth	2172 E. 97th St., Cleveland
Giffen, Marion G.	R. F. D. No. 4, Box 124, St. Clairsville
Gilboy, Leo K.	938 Wabash Ave., Youngstown
Gilmore, James W.	Newton Falls, Trumbull Co.
Godenschwager, Karl	10417 Elmerge Rd., Cleveland
Goets, Harley E.	14 E. Spring St., Columbus

Feine, Mrs. Terrace	Youngstown
Goldman, Jos. R.	Middletown
Goll, Geo. F., Jr.	Box 320, Stryker
Goll, Mrs Geo. F., Jr.	Box 320, Stryker
Graves, Clarence	1334 E. 124th St., Cleveland
Green, Benj. P.	153 Morris Ave., West Toledo
Greener, A. B.	993 Franklin Ave., Columbus
Greenwood, Russell	1056 Remington Ave., Cleveland
Grimm, M. J.	321 Sawyer Ave., Akron
Grimm, Mrs. M. J.	321 Sawyer Ave., Akron
Gross, Miss Marie	24 E. 22nd St., Dayton
Halse, G. W.	R. F. D. No. 2, Hamersville
Haslam, James A.	R. F. D. No 2, Box 83, Amherst, Lorain Co.
Harrington, R. W.	R. F. D. No. 9, Columbia Station, Lorain Co.
Hayes, Frank	3351 W. 97th St., Cleveland
Hemick, Nathan P.	2066 N. 14th St., Toledo
Houck, F. M.	East Palestine
Hirz, Miss Katherine	2264 W. 41st St., Cleveland
Hiebak, Miss Julia	2006 Abbey Ave., Cleveland
Holycross, Edwin I.	308 South 18th St., Columbus
Homrighausen, Geo.	211 E. Second St., Canal Dover
Hoskinson, Miss Vera	Montplier
Huebner, William A.	R. F. D. No. 1, Marion
Hughes, E. H.	3407 Virginia Ave., Cleveland
Hughes, Mrs. Edwin	3407 Virginia Ave., Cleveland
Hughes, John P.	Luna
Humes, Lloyd	17 W. Charlmas Ave., Youngstown
Hunt, Nellie	117 Arch St., Clyde
Jansen, Miss Kolma	c/o Y. W. C. A., Columbus
Jones, Alfred	1017 N. Howard St., Akron
Jones, Leon P.	522 W. Liberty St., Medina
Koelle, Mrs. Herman	1262 Beach St., Lakewood
Kinkel, Geo. W.	3857 W. 20th St., Cleveland
Kleinhaus, Mrs. Wm.	3720 W. 36th St., S. W., Cleveland
Koelle, Herman	1262 Beach St., Lakewood
Krouse, Miss Irene J.	218 E. Stewart St., Dayton
Krohngold, Marcus	530 N. Market St., Akron
Krull, Fred	7017 Central Ave., Cleveland
Laing, Effie	Cuyahoga Co., Bedford
Lambert, Miss Kittie V.	8936 Euclid Ave., Cleveland
Lambert, Miss Maude E.	8936 Euclid Ave., Cleveland
Lamson, Cloa	1100 Cole St., Columbus
Lang, Miss Elsie E.	1211 N. Erie St., Toledo
Leib, Mrs. J. W.	536 S. Ohio Ave., Columbus
Lepley, Albert	c/o The Edwards Co., Youngstown
Lober, Charles E.	Parsons and Oak Sts., Columbus
Lohr, Miss Iva	London
McCann, H. A.	8618 Mendean Ave., Cleveland
McClannahan, Miss Minnie	420 Carnation Ave., Findlay
McGinness, Thomas	2035 W. 44th St., Cleveland
McGrattan, James	Niles
McGregor, R. P.	Franklin Co., Grove City
Mann, Mrs. A. W.	10021 Wilbur Ave., S. E., Cleveland
Meach, William	1974 W 85th St., N. W., Cleveland

Meyer, Mrs. Emma	1433 E. 82nd St., Cleveland
Millard, Miss Ida	Bridgeport
Miller, Miss Christine	1541 E. 22nd St., Cleveland
Miller, John	Cleveland
Miller, Miss Tena	423 E. Green St., Piqua
Minor, Mrs. C. L.	Chillecothe
Monnin, A. A.	818 N. Cherry St., Canton
Monnin, Mrs. A. A.	818 N. Cherry St., Canton
Moore, Forrest	c/o Favorite Stove Works, Piqua
Morley, Paul S.	15934 Whitcomb Road, Collinwood Sta., Cleveland
Mueller, Arnold	211 West Ave., Elyria
Munger, P. D.	1136 Ansel Road, Cleveland
Munger, Mrs. Pret	1136 Ansel Road, Cleveland
Myers, Park	R. F. D. No. 2, East Akron
Naylor, J. H.	Bryan
Neillie, Chas. R.	4317 E. 116th St., Cleveland
Neillie, Mrs. C. R.	4317 E. 116th St., Cleveland
Neuner, C. C.	R. F. D. No. 4, Columbus
Noble, B. E.	Farmdale
O'Donnel, Harry	2414 Salutaris Ave., Cincinnati
Ohlemacher, Albert	1152 E. Rich St., Columbus
Patterson, Robert	611 E. Rich St., Columbus
Pershing, J. E.	525 W. Southern Ave., Springfield
Phillips, Anne	2404 Highland Ave., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati
Pudvan, Alfred	1712 W. 24th St., Cleveland
Pudvan, Miss Dora	1712 W. 24th St., Cleveland
Reading, Mrs. Flora	12603 Cornelia Ave., Cleveland
Reading, George M.	12603 Cornelia Ave., Cleveland
Rechlin, Miss Anna	1816 9th St., Cleveland
Richard, Dan	603 Cherry St., Niles
Reichard, Mrs. Dan	603 Cherry St., Niles
Reinhold, William	20 Charles St., Akron
Reye, Mrs. Florence	1882 W. 54th St., Cleveland
Rich, William	R. F. D. No. 3, Alliance
Rohrer, Henry H.	Wadsworth
Ross, Miss Bertha	3710 Robert St., Cleveland
Ross, Fred	School for Deaf, Columbus
Rothman, Toe	2190 E. 70th St., Cleveland
Schaefer, George	4048 Payne Ave., Cleveland
Schory, A. H.	232 So. 17th St., Columbus
Schaefer, W. J.	Glenford
Siekierska, Miss Bertha	8313 Sowinski St., N. E., Cleveland
Smolk, John	11516 Kinsman Road, Cleveland
Snyder, Slava	7505 Lawn View Ave., Cleveland
Spencer, Miss Johanna	237 E. 49th St., Cleveland
Stocker, Mrs. Libbie	4400 Lester Ave., Cleveland
Stovs, Friend	Summerfield
Stottler, Howell	12603 Cornado Ave., N. E., Cleveland
Stottler, John	12603 Cornado Ave., N. E., Cleveland
Thomas, Ernest	121 N. Cole St., Lima
Thurman, W. P.	908 Springfield St., Dalton
Toomey, Wm. W.	243 Haines Ave., Alliance
Towner, Ellsworth	4145 E. 104th St., Cleveland
Wagner, Anton	8019 Amos Ave., Cleveland
Wankowski, Frank	3274 W. 30th St., Cleveland

Wankowski, Mrs. Frank	3274 W. 30th St., Cleveland
Williams, Louis D.	9515 W. Madison Ave., Cleveland
Weber, John	1924 W. 47th St., Cleveland
Valp, Herbert	Franklin Co., Grove City
Vogelhund, Jacob	821 E. Main St., Columbus
Zorn, Wm. H.	556 S. Champion Ave., Columbus
Zoeller, John	1727 E. 41st St., Cleveland
Zell, Miss Ethelburga	Station A, Grandview, Columbus
Zell, Ernest	Station A, Grandview, Columbus
Bard, Mrs. Hiram	N. Road, East Cleveland
George, Clarence L.	243 Haines Ave., Alliance
Showalter, J. B.	School for Deaf, Columbus
Francher, G. W.	Brice
Stansberger, Christian	924 Marion Ave., Canton
Drake, Robert	407 North St., Massillon
Weckel, John	514 Maryland Ave., Canton
Baldwin, Miss Olive H.	536 Highland Ave., Ravenna
Shade, G. W.	West Jefferson

OREGON.

Kohn, Herman H.	Mount Angel
Reichle, J. O.	900 E. 6th St., N., Portland
Reichle, Mrs. John O.	900 E. 6th St., N., Portland
Scott, Atchisson	870 E. 12th St., N., Portland

OKLAHOMA.

Price, Guard S.	Sulphur
Sayles, Wm. W.	Sulphur

PENNSYLVANIA.

Arnold, William	1624 Chew St., Allentown
Atcheson, Joseph W.	412 Homewood Ave., Pittsburg
Bardes, Henry	490 Ella St., Wilkinsburg
Barker, Roland M.	61 Church St., Johnstown
Barker, Mrs. R. M.	61 Church St., Johnstown
Blackhall, Frank	10 Savannah Ave., Swissvale Sta.
Boyd, Miss Euna S.	5485 Harp St., Pittsburg
Bracken, Miss Margaula	5243 Gertrude Ave., Pittsburg
Burkhart, Alex	Armstrong Co., Freeport
Burns, Miss Mary H.	620 Mulberry St., Williamsport
Buterbaugh, J. H.	308 Lexington Ave., Altoona
Butler, Miss Mary	5 Halket St., Pittsburg
Chesnut, Mrs. Rose	126 Whitfield St., Pittsburg
Clark, Charles L.	719 Madison Ave., Scranton
Clark, Miss Mary	426 Eureka St., Mt. Washington Sta., Pittsburg
Clementson, Geo. F.	106 School St., Avalon, Allegheny Co.
Durian, Royal L.	89 Mead St., Pittsburg
Eisenhart, Harvey M.	613 Market St., York
Farke, Fred	312 Marlowe St., Crafton
Forber, J. K.	517 Durango St., S. E., Pittsburg
Finley, Miss Caroline	8 Craig St., New Castle
Friend, Mrs. Wm.	514 Stokes Ave., Braddock
Friend, Wm.	514 Stokes Ave., Braddock
Fritscher, Mrs. G.	Box 396, Pitcairn
Gillooly, Peter P.	Box 71, Woodlawn

PROCEEDINGS TENTH CONVENTION

Gorman, Tim	1021 Franklin St., N. S., Pittsburgh
Gorman, Mrs. Tim	1021 Franklin St., N. S., Pittsburgh
Gray, F. R.	2026 Perrysville Ave., Allegheny City
Harah, E. C.	R. F. D. No. 3, Rockwood
Hedrick, Mrs. Christina	624 Lincoln Ave., E. E., Pittsburgh
Himrod, W. DeWitt	17 W. 7th St., c/o Himrod En'g. Co., Erie
Himrod, Mrs. W. DeWitt	17 W. 7th St., Erie
Hughes, Frederick	110 Locust St., Harrisburg
Irwin, Daniel	Turtle Creek, Allegheny Co.
James, Wm. V.	351 Stonycreek St., Johnstown
Judd, Howard L.	313 Strawberry St., New Brighton
Kiffer, Jas. L.	3822 Melwood Ave., Pittsburgh
Korn, Geo. C.	U. S. S. Co., Dept A., Swissvale
Kornblum, Michael	Arrott Bldg., Pittsburgh
Lebo, Matthiar	Crafton
Leitner, Frank A.	624 Rebecca Ave., Wilkesburg
McMurray, Margaret	R. F. D. No. 3, McDonald
McConnel, Geo. H.	U. S. S. Co., Swissvale
McHugh, Mrs. Henry	304 Strayer St., Johnstown
McHugh, Henry	304 Strayer St., Johnstown
McMaster, H. H. B.	245 Pacific Ave., Pittsburgh
Mullin, Miss Sophia Alice	Turtle Point
Myer, Albert A.	1622 Chew St. Allentown
Orth, Albert	Wilson and Jones Sts., Etna
Pfeiffer, Miss Annie	324 Curtin Ave., Pittsburgh
Roach, John A.	3737 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia
Rollinds, Robert	R. F. D. No. 3, Greensburg
Rosensteel, John E.	Ebensburg
Rolshouse, J. M.	124 Second St., Aspinwall, Allegheny
Sanders, Geo. T.	7418 Boyer St., Mt. Airy
Sawhill, C. S.	21 Centre St., North Braddock
Sawhill, Mrs. Collin	21 Centre St., North Braddock
Sawhill, W. L.	7705 Westmoreland St., Swissvale
Sawhill, Mrs. W. L.	7705 Westmoreland St., Swissvale
Schroedel, Philip R.	35 Enfield St., Pittsburgh
Shane, Charles	1505 Mixon St., N. S., Pittsburgh
Shaner, James I.	216 Fisk St., Pittsburgh
Shields, Mrs. Luella	Ellwood City
Shull, Wm.	Pittsburgh
Schoenenberger, Miss Theresa	1123 Center St., Ashland
Smielau, Rev. F. C.	1604 Chew St., Allentown
Stevenson, G. B.	1515 21st Ave., Altoona
Teegarden, George M.	469 Ella St., Wilkesburg
Weckerman, Chas.	30 S. Penn. Ave., Emsworth
Rolshouse, Mrs. J. M.	124 2nd St., Aspinwall
Painter, Cyril A	School for Deaf, Edgewood Park

SOUTH DAKOTA

Beardsley, Jessie	Madison
Doss, Miss Edith	Vermillion
Finch, Miss Marion E.	117 8th Ave., S. E., Aberdeen
Loucks, Chas. H.	Trent
Loucks, Mrs. Chas. H.	Trent
Robinson, Iva M.	School for Deaf, Sioux Falls

NORTH DAKOTA.

Sheridan, Thomas School for Deaf, Devil's Lake
 Anderson, Miss Olga School for Deaf, Devil's Lake

TEXAS.

Carrell, Owen G. 2826 Rio Grande Ave., Austin
 Christal, Miss Beulah Denton
 Dudley, W. E. El Paso
 Eubank, R. T. c/o Clark & Courts, Galveston
 Irvin, James B. c/o Clark & Courts, Galveston
 Jackson, Thos. P. c/o Knight Ptg. Co., Waco
 Parish, Wm. L. L. Box 47, San Antonio
 Smith, Tilden 2024 Fort Ave., Waco
 Carothers, W. N. Georgetown..
 Brackenbusch, Albert Rockdale
 Brooks, Geo. A. Fairview Park, Austin
 Barnes, W. A. Austin
 Davis, W. H. Fairview Park, Austin
 Wood, W. J. Fairview Park, Austin
 Lewis, Miss Emily School for Deaf, Austin
 Green, Dewitt Bay City
 Moore, Edwin R. F. D. No. 2, Knox City

TENNESSEE.

Branum, W. O. 510 Union Ave., Knoxville
 Branum, Mrs. W. O. 510 Union Ave., Knoxville
 Marr, Thos S. Nashville
 Michaels, Rev. J. W. 510 E. 5th Ave., Knoxville
 Palmer, Arthur School for Deaf, Knoxville
 Swink, W. C. School for Deaf, Knoxville
 Todd, John Amos 616 Marshall Ave., Memphis
 Payne, Wood 408 Walnut St., Knoxville
 Payne, Lonas School for Deaf, Knoxville
 Huff, George W. 1071½ Gay St., Knoxville
 Chambers, W. H. Box 443, Knoxville
 Mann, M. R. 1507 E. Jackson Ave., Knoxville
 Midget, Gordon 837 S. 7th St., Knoxville
 Kennedy, W. J. 510 Union Ave., Knoxville
 Willhite, Estel 1836 W. Euclid Ave., Knoxville
 Lynn, S. H. 957 N. 5th St., Knoxville
 Watson, W. B. 417 Hiwassee Ave., Knoxville
 Moreland, General 512 Asylum Ave., Knoxville

VERMONT.

Heyer, Albert S. 16 Cliff St., St. Johnsbury

WASHINGTON.

Arnot, Alfred E. L. Box 225, Spokane
 Axling, P. L. 316 Pacific Bldg., Seattle
 Axling, Mrs. Julia V. 316 Pacific Bldg., Seattle
 Belser, Lawrence H. Wenatchee
 Bertram, J. C. Box 189, Tacoma
 Bixler, J. B. Wenatchee
 Brown, Michael c/o L. O. Christenson, 222 Liberty Bldg.,
 1404 Third Ave., Seattle.

Chambers, Erve	2110 1st Ave., Seattle
Christenson, L. O.	222 Liberty Bldg., 1404 Third Ave., Seattle
Garrison, N. Carl	Camano
Gustin, John E.	4518 9th Ave., N. E., Seattle
Gustin, Mrs. Pauline G.	4518 9th Ave., N. E., Seattle
Hammond, Miss Myrtle	2014 Howard Ave, North, Seattle
Hanson, Olof	4747 16th Ave., N. E., Seattle
Hanson, Mrs. Olof	4747 16th Ave., N. E., Seattle
Harris, Roy E.	1925 11th Ave., North, Seattle
Holcombe, Hugo A.	1320 Park Ave., Bremerton
Meagher, J. Frederick	School for Deaf, Vancouver
Meagher, Mrs. Frederick	School for Deaf, Vancouver
Miller, M. S.	4318 6th Ave., Tacoma
Partridge, True	Box 718, Seattle
Root, W. S.	Room 4, Kinner Bldg., Seattle
Seeley, Mrs. Eva	56 and Ferry Sts., Tacoma
Skoglund, John E.	Edgewood
Stuht, Rudy	601 N. 62nd St., Bremerton
Swangren, Ernest	2127 2nd Ave., (Rivoli Apt.) Seattle
Tousley, DeWitt	2318 57th St., N., Seattle
Tousley, Mrs. DeWitt	2318 57th St., N., Seattle
Wright, A. W.	1728 E. 62nd St., Seattle
Wright, Mrs. A. W.	1728 E. 62nd St., Seattle
Wade, Mrs. A. M.	1728 E. 62nd St., Seattle

WEST VIRGINIA.

Alexander, Mrs. Wm. R.	55 S. York St., Wheeling
Anderson, Miss Ada J.	39 Maryland, Wheeling
Bartlett, Emma	120 Main St., Mannington
Biagi, Domenic	310 Ninth St., Huntington
Fowler, J. H. V.	Brooke Co., Wellsburg
Hallem, Lawrence	1213 Market St., Wheeling
Knuth, Lawrence	3640 Ewing St., Wheeling
Uhl, Miss Cora	Williamstown
Weimer, Chas. M.	1113 McColloch St., Wheeling

WISCONSIN.

Rosenthal, Mrs. Wm.	1735 Racine St., Racine
Wilson, Wm. O.	Delavan
Gran, Andrew	1812 N. 16th St., Superior
Berlund, Severin T.	1812 N. 16th St., Superior
Finendale, E.	330 Tower St., Superior

WYOMING.

Baldwin, Miss Eleanor	Lander
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VIRGINIA.

Mankin, Miss Lula B.	Fairfax Co., Falls Church
Pollard, Paxton	Norfolk
Randolph, John L.	636 May Ave., Norfolk
Ritter, W. C.	Newport News
Ritter, Mrs. W. C.	Newport News



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